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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Earth Yields Up Its Story
Undersea Rocks Are Mapped
Geophone Does Amazing Work
Wegener Theory Gets a Blow
Hawaii Expands Air Defense
Lord Mayor Dazzles London

MEN make new and vastly important discoveries relative to the history of the earth. Feeling their way with novel instruments they upset old theories and begin the establishment of new ones which almost take away their breath. Tracing with more accuracy what happened many millions of years ago when the earth was in the forming is highly exciting business. Prof. Richard M. Field of Princeton divulges the discoveries made by an expedition working from the Oceanographic Institution's yacht Atlantis between Woods Hole, Mass., and Norfolk, Va. As a geologist, he sought to apply the geophone, with which the oil prospector plumbs the land to find out what rocks compose it, to the two thirds of the earth's surface lying under the sea. Success follows. Vast possibilities rise up. Fact-hunting Professor Field glows with fervor—"I feel like a hunter who has suddenly changed bow and arrow for a modern rifle," he declares.

¶ The celebrated Wegener theory, which had the American continents broken off from Europe and Asia and floating away over the molten core of the globe to their places, is dealt a blow. Previous conceptions of the continental shelf are upset. The continental mass of North America is shown to slope gently down to join the ocean floor, indicating that the continental shelf marks no titanic cleavage of continents, but is a mere sedimentary deposit. This is the glacial theory which the experiments appear to prove: First, the earth's temperature dropped and the ice caps grew by withdrawing the water from the oceans. The ocean level dropped. The continental shelf was exposed and rivers cut their deep channels through it. This was 100,000,000 years ago. It blasts the Wegenerian cataclysm of 70,000,000 years ago—Patient cosmic history waits a long time to get itself straightened out.

¶ The process by which Professor Field's men obtained their involved data was fairly simple. Directed by Dr. Maurice Ewing of Lehigh University, soundings were taken at each "station" with the directional radio beam device. Men in a dory rowed six miles away, lowered a dynamite charge to the bottom and discharged it. Submarine geophones, seismographs with electric recording devices, lowered to the bottom from the Atlantis, recorded the detonations. The length, frequency and other qualities of the vibrations disclosed to the natural scientists the nature of the rocks on the sea floor thousands of feet below them. Gradually their records of the undersea extension of the land went into a complete portrait—And it is this novel picture of earth's creation which promises to set all the geological experts to popping with excitement.

¶ Involved and technical as all this work of the physical scientists seems, it holds a strange fascination. The average individual has a deep curiosity about Old Mother Earth. As recently as Christopher Columbus many persons feared his ships would reach the edge of the earth and tumble off into nothingness. In times even more recent some students have accepted literally what they assumed to be a chronology set forth in the Bible and refused to believe the earth more than 6000 years old. But today the facts of physical geography are piling up rapidly. Professor Field and his associates trace some things back 1,000,000,000 years—Yet they say they are mere Columbuses breaking into a whole new realm yet to be explored.

¶ The United States makes interesting extension of its air defenses in the Pacific. Forty-five naval seaplanes roar away from the Pearl Harbor base at Honolulu for French Frigate Shoals. The 10-day maneuvers involve 100 officers and 1000 men and the seaplane tender Wright and three mine sweepers. This is the forerunner of other hops which are to make the personnel familiar with landings and condition on Wake, Midway and Unalaska islands. Hawaii is no longer a remote speck in the middle of an ocean. Commercial flying is to make it a great crossroads—Naval flying gives it a new importance in American defense strategy.

¶ Dazzling in scarlet robes, Sir Percy Vincent, London's new Lord Mayor, drives in pomp and circumstance from Guild Hall to Law Courts and takes his oath. On Sir Percy's order the floats and paraders in the very vivid procession represent a pageant of agricultural life. Third in line comes an exhibit from the farm of J. P. Morgan, not as an American financier but as a country squire of England. Sir Percy, who becomes the 613th Lord Mayor, started life as a draper's assistant. The show, like the Mayor's story, smacks of Dick Whittington—Fairy tale trimmings are sometimes good for the somber affairs of state.

Henchman

Sport and General

Maj. Eduard Baar-Baarenfels
Minister of Interior in Austria

Austrian Decree Gives New Power To Starhemberg

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 9—Il Duce's hold on Austria is expected to be strengthened in consequence of an official decree published here today which greatly increases the power of his disciple Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg—self-styled Führer of Austria.

The decree signed by President Wilhelm Miklas and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg gives higher command of the militia "Schutzkor" to Maj. Eduard Baar-Baarenfels, new Minister of the Interior and Prince von Starhemberg's staunchest henchman.

Controls Election

The decree also places all matters appertaining to the election of President in the hands of the new minister, whose responsibility is thus immensely increased.

President Miklas is already due to retire. Under the new corporative constitution, his successor has to be appointed by the municipal mayors who are themselves nominated by the Minister of the Interior. Thus, if Major Barrenfels chose to use his new powers to get Prince von Starhemberg elected President, it is thought that he would be able "constitutionally" to drop Dr. Schuschnigg and to become supreme ruler of a pro-Italian Fascist totalitarian state.

Finances for Rearmament

With the Finance Ministry also in hands that are friendly to Prince von Starhemberg, the latter, it is declared, can continue to finance his Heimwehr forces, more than 100,000 strong, despite the fact that Italian subsidies have dried up owing to the East African war. As the Prince's proclaimed aim is to "unify" all of Austria's armed forces, it is anticipated that he is seeking to merge the Heimwehr militia with the regular army of 30,000 allowed by the treaty of peace, at the earliest opportunity. This amounts to the rearmament which some of Austria's neighbors strenuously oppose as contrary to the peace treaties.

Today's development is held here practically to give Prince von Starhemberg, who is already Vice-Chancellor and leader of the Heimwehr, powers to raise himself legally to any height in Austria. Indeed, many believe the new decree is a further move preparing for the raising of Il Duce's admirer to the dignity of formal ruler of the whole country—possibly as regent. Support for this view is the significant fact that the decree has only been made public today, although it was dated Oct. 29—that is, two days after Prince von Starhemberg's rousing Linz speech, in which he referred to himself as the Führer.

Japanese Protest Nationalization Of Silver by Chinese

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TOKYO, Nov. 9—The publicity bureau of the Japanese War Department stated today that Japan must oppose China's nationalization of silver and "cannot overlook the social and political confusion bound to come to North China—which at present has close relations with Japan and Manchoukuo—if Nanking attempts to enforce nationalization there."

This statement, from the most powerful department of the Japanese Government, was entitled "views of army authorities." It attacked Great Britain's reported support of China's currency reform.

The statement said: "The currency policy must be regarded as a selfish action of certain Nanking (Chinese National Government) leaders seeking to line their own pockets or to enlarge the Chinese Army.

"Japan must oppose such Nanking decisions threatening to sacrifice the happiness of the Chinese people and to hinder the establishment of peace in the Far East."

Referring to reports that a British loan of £10,000,000—about $50,000,000—to China is impending, the statement charges the Nanking leaders with selling the country to a foreign power."

Observers regard it as noteworthy that nearly all recent Japanese statements on the China policy have come from military officials while civilian officials have been unwilling to disavow, to criticize, or even to comment on these military declarations.

Italians Plan Simpler Living To Meet Force of Sanctions; Count on Non-League Friends

Government Claims Self-Sufficiency in Necessities and Duce Calls on the People to Make Sacrifices During Emergency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The two forms of economic sanctions proposed by the League of Nations against Italy—the embargo of exports to Italy of many raw materials necessary to her war industries and a general embargo on all imports from Italy—strike a hard blow at many Italian interests, it is admitted here.

Whatever difficulties and sacrifices are imposed upon this country, however, Italy is determined to support with calm and firmness. It may indeed be said that she almost intends to take advantage of the new economic situation which is being imposed upon her thoroughly to overhaul the economic structure of the country.

Defensive Efforts

Italy's plan of defense is based on three fundamental points: on all-round reduction in consumption, the general substitution of foreign products by home-made articles, and a shifting of markets. In 1934 Italy imported 1,541,000,000 lire (about $134,000,000) of manufactured products. It is held here that this important item in Italy's balance of trade can be reduced almost to nothing. In the same year Italy also imported 1,534,000,000 lire of semifinished goods. These, too, even taking into account the necessities of the local finishing industries, can be in great part suppressed or substituted, it is claimed.

The Government claims that however poor Italy may appear, her possibilities as regards economic self-sufficiency are none the less noteworthy.

Will Work and Save

The Italian people, it is emphasized, will be sober, will save, and will work hard. Modern life has become complex and, in many ways, luxurious. The process of scaling it down, of eliminating the superfluous, and of simplification is declared therefore, to have considerable possibilities—above all in the reduction of consumption of the endless series of manufactured and semifinished goods, which Italy has hitherto imported from abroad.

Italian spokesmen do not fail to point out, in the hope of weakening France's resolution on the sanctions issue that millions of lire are paid each year to France for luxury goods, jewels, women's fashion articles,

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 9

Recovery—October Business Highest Since 1930

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Industrial production in October reached nearly 90 per cent of its 1923-25 average, the Department of Commerce Monthly Survey disclosed. Business activity is thus at its highest point for the month of October since 1930.

The stock markets hit new highs for the year, freight loadings were up 5 per cent, construction was improving though still low. Employment figures in sample industries indicated an increase of 335,000 jobs. Retail sales are expected to be well over October of last year, but off a bit from September this year.

PWA sits tight while industry seethes: Page 1.

China Clipper—Tries Wings Off Pacific Coast

ACAPULCO, Mexico (AP) (Via Pan American Airways Radio)—The heavily loaded China Clipper, her four 800-horsepower motors at full throttle, roared up off this city's mountain-guarded harbor and headed for San Diego, Calif.—1600 miles to the north. Her goal is San Francisco, where she will inaugurate regular California-Far East mail and passenger service on Nov. 22.

In Ethiopia—Italians Take Two Cities

SOUTHERN FRONT—The capture of Gorrahai was announced, reports the Associated Press, opening the door to a possible more speedy advance on Harar. Gorrahai is a caravan center of great strategic importance, and also is a center of water supply in the Ogaden area. With this city—and Makale in the North—in Italian hands, a period of digging-in and completion of supply roads was expected to follow.

Peace Efforts—Duce Muzzles Anti-British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—As an aid to the quiet negotiations with London and Paris, the Fascist high command is understood to have called a halt to all antiforeign demonstrations. No indication was given of how well or how poorly the diplomatic talks are getting on. But Italy continued its well-dramatized efforts to prepare for economic sanctions by closing scores of stores which raised prices in panic, and jailing profiteers in foreign exchange.

Sanctions—49 Nations Boycott Italian Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Out of 56 League member nations (excluding Italy and Ethiopia) 49 have agreed to apply the economics sanctions on Nov. 18—the boycott of Italian exports and the embargo on certain raw materials. The two previous sanctions—arm embargo and credit blockade—have already been indorsed by 51 nations, and are actually applied by most. The reservations to the various indorsements of the economic measures have been less than anticipated, and the member nations that withheld approval are not economically important.

There remain to be dealt with: Germany, which has promised to curb abnormal and speculative shipments to Italy; Japan, whose neutrality leans toward helping Ethiopia; the United States, which does not export the few key materials embargoed by the new sanction. Further addition of oil, coal, iron and steel to the sanctions list, however, must await a possible expanded neutrality act from the American Congress.

Seaplanes—U. S. Pacific Defenses Extended

HONOLULU (AP)—Just before the massed take-off of 45 naval seaplanes to French Frigate Shoals, Rear Admiral Horne said the flight marked a new extensionof American air defense in the Pacific. He termed it the forerunner of maneuvers which will take planes from Hawaii to Wake and Guam in mid-Pacific, and Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska. The flight includes virtually the entire naval air force stationed in Hawaii.

From the Shoals, tactical flights will be made over various reefs and islets along the northwest border of American possessions in the Pacific. Their extent is not disclosed.

Vienna—Suspected Socialists Arrested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Out of the political catacombs there emerged traces of one of the many Socialist organizations which are said to be continuing their activities far underground since they were banned. Police haled several hundred street car workers into the stations for questioning, and admitted that they arrested "a few."

These car workers were formerly one of the best-organized Socialist units when Vienna was under a Socialist Government. They had engraved numbers on Austrian coins as means of identification and admission to meetings, the police said, because of the danger of membership lists. There is no knowing how far this subterranean activity extends, but the police are admittedly concerned over reports of the rebuilding of the Socialist Party, deeply embittered by its suppression.

Silver—Japan Objects to China's Action

TOKYO—The Japanese War Office indicated its stern displeasure at China's new managed currency system, the Associated Press reports. It took note of a statement from Japan's General Isogai at Nanking, which charged that the new nationalized silver policy would ruin China, urged North China to disobey it, and offered Japanese military protection to those who held onto their silver. The Japanese War Office said this Isogai statement was not authorized, "but as a whole coincides with the views of army heads in Tokyo."

Hong Kong, South China — The Hong Kong Government banned all silver exports from the area under its jurisdiction, apparently compelled to do so by the nationalization of silver ordered by the Chinese National Government at Nanking. It is not clear whether South China

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Premier King Taken on Tour By President

Two Most Powerful of North American Rulers Shed Formalities

Trade Talks End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The head of the United States Government took the newly elected head of the Canadian Government on a personally conducted tour of the business wing of the White House today, showing him in passing the swimming pool, the east wing office where the press conferences are held, the outside corridors where visitors are received, and the other facilities for managing the executive branch of government.

All these things Mr. Roosevelt pointed out and explained to William F. Mackenzie King, visiting Prime Minister of Canada, and visitors who sat in the outside lobby of the White House today had the brief but unusual experience of watching the two heads of North American governments chatting together, the President in his chair, Mr. King walking beside him, on a quick survey of the outside chambers.

Followed Trade Talks

The conversations today followed an even more intimate chat last night, after dinner, which continued late into the evening. This was held in the President's own study in the family quarters of the White House, on the second floor.

The President's oval study is over the Blue Room, with the same familiar brown leather furniture that was there in Hoover's day, and before. The subject of the conversations were the negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty which have engaged Mr. King's attention since arrival in Washington.

Mr. King left the White House this morning after his overnight stay, to return to the Canadian Legation where he will remain for the rest of his visit. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was a guest at a luncheon with the Premier, and the discussions continued through the day.

Gov. Brann Confers With Roosevelt On Quoddy Dam Work

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine and President Roosevelt conferred yesterday, and later maintained strict silence on the possibility of special legislation regarding a proposed Passamaquoddy Power Authority.

Before returning to Maine, the Governor said he had a "highly satisfactory" conference with the President, but refused to discuss a proposed special session of the Legislature. Mr. Roosevelt likewise at a subsequent press conference reserved comment when asked about the matter.

Governor Brann discussed the public works program in Maine with Public Works Administrator Ickes after his call at the White House. He conferred earlier with officials of the Federal Housing Administration and the Bureau of Public Roads, but would make no statement as to the results of his conferences.

The possibility that work on the $36,000,000 tidal power project in Passamaquoddy Bay might be suspended unless the State Legislature acted appeared last June when in hearings before the House Rules Committee Thomas Corcoran, a Government attorney, said the federal $10,000,000 works allocation for the first year's work had been granted with the understanding the State would enact the law demanded by the PWA legal division.

Recently, it was said in a War Department source that the heavy work of construction would not start until next spring, and that government officials expected action by the State Legislature, before that time. Washington officials understand opposition appeared among the legislators owing to the eminent domain powers which would be granted the authority.

Missing Plane Safe On Klondike Island

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Nov. 8 (AP)—A joyous welcome was arranged for Pilot Jack Herman and his five airplane passengers at Dawson, Y. T., today.

The six men, missing since they took off from Dawson last Saturday for Fairbanks, were reported safe at Cassiar roadhouse, 35 miles from the city.

Pilot Bob Randall, who flashed word he had found Herman's party and plane on an island in the Yukon River, yesterday, and Pilots Vic Ross, William Lavery and Herman Lerdahl were ready to fly from Dawson to Cassiar to determine whether the men would be returned by air. If not, the group will have to make the trip by dog team.

London's 613th Lord Mayor Drives With Medieval Pomp To Installation Ceremony

Crowds Line Streets to See Colorful Pageant of Rich History

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dazzling in scarlet robe, London's new Lord Mayor, Sir Percy Vincent, drove in medieval "pomp and circumstance" from ancient Guildhall to the Royal Law Courts today to take his oath of office.

A stack of wheat on a decorated wagon drawn by four Percheron horses, "lent" from the Buckinghamshire farm of J. P. Morgan, gave an American touch to the annual parade.

By order of Sir Percy the procession had a rural theme, floats and paraders representing "a pageant of agriculture and country life."

Crowds Line Streets

Through densely packed streets, in a modern version of Dick Whittington, Sir Percy went in the name of the City of London "to sue, prosecute, defend and lay claim" to centuries-old rights and privileges before the bewigged Lord Chief Justice.

Starting life as a draper's assistant, Sir Percy today became the 613th Lord Mayor of London since the then walled city chose Henry Fritz-Alwyn as "My Lord the Maire" in 1189 A. D.

Sir Percy drove in glittering state, borne along the four-mile processional route in the lumbering, 178-year-old gilded coach known as "Old Gingerbread," drawn by six steeds, with a colorful host of attendants.

Colorful Pageant

Gleaming cuirasses of the Horse Guards, befurred and bechained Aldermen, dignitaries from the "worshipful companies" in their purple robes, state trumpeters, the common crier, the sword bearer, the mace bearer, the sheriffs and many another magnificent figure—surpassed only by the Lord Mayor himself—drew the "oohs" and "ahs" of the surging thousands along the way.

Arriving at the historic Law Courts in the Strand, after passing through such picturesquely-named thoroughfares as Cheapside, London Wall, Old Broad Street, Threadneedle Street, St. Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Hill and Fleet Street, the Lord Mayor climbed down from the high-stepped coach and, still wearing his hat, stood before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, and was sworn to office.

The ancient ceremony ended, Sir Percy and his procession slowly returned to the fifteenth century Guildhall building by way of the Thames Embankment.

Wide World

Sir Percy Vincent
New Lord Mayor of London

Steel Purchases In Germany Are Defended by PWA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—In the face of a public protest from American steel manufacturers, the Public Works Administration stood firmly today in the belief that the purchase of German steel for PWA bridges in New York City and Morehead City, N. C., is entirely within the law.

The Morehead City Port Authority has already signed a contract for the purchase of steel from Germany, but the contract for the New York Triborough Bridge was held up while American steel companies took their complaint to the White House.

The American manufacturers argue that the Public Works Administration was created to lessen unemployment in this country and therefore the money should be spent in American factories.

Under Bid U. S. Firms

On the other hand, the German company, in addition to paying a 20 per cent tariff, has more than met a 15 per cent differential imposed on foreign bids under the PWA regulations.

Several months ago, Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, complained about the "easy regulations" under which PWA could import steel. At that time, Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, indicated that Mr. Grace was fighting a straw man because no foreign steel had been imported for PWA projects at that time. Mr. Ickes reported that he had investigated and found Mr. Grace's company was using imported managanese, foreign-mined iron ore and was using steamships built in German yards and manned with Swedish labor.

Call Competition Unfair

Confronted by actualities, as he is now, the PWA head can no longer dismiss the problem so lightly. The complaints filed by American steel manufacturers are accompanied by data purporting to show that the Hitler Government is subsidizing the

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-sixth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on Page Six

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Securities Head Advises Utilities To Register Dec. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — The attention of all public utility holding companies and all stockholders therein is called by Judge James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, to the fact that most corporate activities of such holding companies will be of doubtful legality after Dec. 1 of this year if they fail to observe the registration requirements of the Wheeler-Rayburn Act.

In addition, all such companies will be liable to penalties up to $200,000.

This, in effect, is the Administration's answer to the decision of Judge William C. Coleman in the Baltimore Federal Court declaring the entire Public Utilities Act, with the possible exception of the preamble, unconstitutional.

Neither Warning, Nor Appeal

The decision, made public night before last, was immediately followed by intimations here that most of the major utility holding companies had tentatively decided to ignore the registration requirements

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President Gets A Larger Yacht—Yet Saves Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—President Roosevelt has decided that he can have a larger yacht and yet save the Government money.

He will turn back to the Department of Commerce the Sequoia on which he spent many a week end cruising the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay and also the Cuyahoga, smaller boat used by the secret service men who trail him, and in their place he will get a larger, faster, coast guard patrol boat—the Electra.

The Electra, the President explained to newspapermen, will be large enough for both the Presidential party and the secret service men, thus making possible a net saving in employees and in fuel.

The Sequoia, now considered a fire hazard by the President's advisers, became the Presidential yacht during the Hoover Administration. Mr. Hoover commandeered it from the Commerce Department after abandoning the more palatial Mayflower which rode the Potomac for many years under several Presidents.

The President's new ship is expected to reach Washington next week after being outfitted in Norfolk. It is 165 feet long and has a speed of 15 knots, compared with the Sequoia's pace of a little over 10 knots.

Presidential yachts are supported by the Government and manned by the Navy on the theory that they could be quickly turned to military purposes if necessary.

Race Gambling Adds Another Victim to List

Town Official Is a Self-Confessed Embezzler of About $17,000

Boston Today—*also sees*—20,000 face drastic curtailment of relief pay—Candidate-appointed job continue in Essex despite protests—One billion dollars in property held by municipalities probably going on market Jan. 1—Harvard 299th anniversary celebration featured by antiteachers' oath speech.

***Horse Races*—Add Another Confessed Embezzler**

There was a time when Charles W. Goodwin, collector of taxes in the little Massachusetts town of Townsend, got quite a thrill out of race horses, but today he wished he hadn't.

What started out to be an innocuous-appearing diversion to him ended this morning with his being in jail in Ayer, held in $5000 bail on charges of larceny of Townsend funds. The hitherto exemplary career of the respected 32-year-old minister's son was thus blighted because Massachusetts permits gambling on races. For Charles Goodwin, father of two small children, the horses didn't run fast enough.

Six times this fall he sat in the grandstand at Suffolk Downs, Agawam, Narragansett or Rockingham and hoped his choice would have just that little bit of speed margin which would free him from the penalty of the transgressor. Each time the net closed more tightly about him. Last Wednesday the pangs of conscience sent him to the Cambridge office of Warren A. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County. There, in the presence of his elderly father, he voiced the story of his speculations. He estimated his total loss of Townsend funds at $17,000—one fifth of the town's yearly collection. Mr. Bishop recommended that he make a clean breast of the matter to the Townsend Selectmen. Members of that body were as shocked at the admission as were his friends.

It was a vivid illustration of the effect racing sometimes has on individuals and the community. For three days the selectmen strove to keep the matter quiet, then an audit of the books was begun, the bonding companies (protecting the city only to the extent of $10,000) were notified. Last night a warrant was issued and Mr. Goodwin was taken into custody.

***ERA*—Temporary Wage Reductions Faced**

As the transition from ERA and direct relief to WPA and works projects continues in Massachusetts, about 20,000 ERA workers in Boston today faced temporary wage reductions. The situation was not considered serious by federal relief officials, but city welfare authorities were fearful serious drains would be made on them to keep relief payments above the subsistence level.

During the past year, ERA wages have been staggered in months having five weeks because the monthly allotments were granted for a four-week period. At such times workers have eked along for a short period on reduced pay. Such is the situation today.

Administrator Arthur G. Rotch obtained an ERA grant of $2,000,000 in November to keep ERA men at work while the transition to WPA takes effect. Today most of this money is already spent and until all workers in ERA can be shifted to the WPA, it will be necessary to stagger the wages. This means that workers will now receive $7.50 a week for 15 hours' work where previously they received $12 for a 24-hour week.

The transition to WPA will be completed by Nov. 20, Mr. Rotch expects. Therefore, the present reduction in ERA funds will probably last about a week. Workers will then receive the WPA "prevailing wage," $12.

***Melley*—His O. K. Workers Still on Their ERA Jobs**

While city relief officials today feared that pay of some ERA workers would fall below subsistence levels next week, nearly 1000 happy Chelsea men boarded buses (seats covered with white cloth to protect their clothing) and rode off for a second day of work on roads in Essex County. They were the men given jobs by William H. Melley, who characterizes himself as the "Curley candidate for mayor of Chelsea."

Mr. Melley is at present a state representative from Chelsea, and according to the rules of the game as apparently played by state officials, the faithful (to the administration) representatives in the various districts act as official employment agencies. Governor Curley yesterday denounced such a policy, but it was noted that it was continued today.

The matter has been brought to the attention of federal authorities, and an investigation is expected

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Demand for Revised Tax Laws Sweeps Over New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Demand for revision of the tax laws has gained statewide impetus in New York, with farm bodies, property owners and civic groups insisting that the next Legislature and city and township governments reduce the levies.

Up-state and in central New York Grange spokesmen are urging relief and, in New York City, bodies like the Citizens Budget Commission and other representative organizations and citizens like Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and leading Republicans are out today with pronouncements against the high taxation, which, it was declared, is based on "all the traffic will bear."

This question will be put squarely up to the new Legislature when it meets in January. The Republicans, who will control the lower house, are pledged to remedial legislation in this connection and to cutting the costs of government.

Grange Heads Fight

Chief among the bodies campaigning for tax relief for the farmer is the Grange Tax Committee in Corfu, Genesee County, which has just placed before State Senator Joe R. Hanley, Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp, the Genesee County Republican and Democratic committees, the Mastic Tax Commission and local Granges, a report of a survey of the tax situation as it concerns agriculture and the home owner.

This survey was confined to farmers and owners of homes of moderate size and value which the committee believed fairly represented the tax burden carried by persons living on farms and in cities, towns and villages. It shows that the average farm and home is taxed about 30 per cent of its income or rental value.

Points to Tax Inequality

"Under income tax laws, business and professional men and those possessing wealth are given an income exemption for themselves and wife equivalent to a 4 per cent return on $62,000 and an additional 4 per cent on $10,000 for each dependent child, with a free primary and high school education thrown in for good measure," the report of this survey says.

"The chief tax grievances of the farmer, laborer and small-salaried home owner is this favoritism for business, professional and wealthy men. Present tax laws 'soak' the poor. They lead to overcrowding in city tenements and make hovels of would-be homes. A revolt against such unfairness is inevitable.

"In order to command respect, a revision of tax laws must separate the small farm and home from all other classes of real estate and lift from them the present unjust tax burden."

The Fight in Cities

The Citizens' Budget Commission is waging the fight in the interest of the city taxpayer and in a statement today declares that high municipal taxes "have caused the continuous removal of business plants from New York City since 1926 and contributed largely to the existing unemployment problem. This commission has been the leader in the movement to reduce governmental costs here and to force a reduction in the city budget, which is the largest of any municipality in the world. Dr. Butler is president of the commission.

Addressing a conference called by George McAney, president of the Title Guaranty & Trust Company and head of the Regional Plan Association, on Thursday night to consider the costs of local government and the effect of the municipal taxes on business here, Dr. Butler declared there was no more pressing problem than taxation before the country and the world, "save only those which relate directly to the establishment and protection of international peace."

Big Civic Bureau

He charged that 70 per cent of the tax burden here was imposed by municipal government alone.

"It takes a quarter of our rent and is well represented in every purchase that any one of us may make of food and clothing, newspapers and books," he said.

"The story has often been told of how our municipal government wastes money. It is piling up a city indebtedness of over $2,000,000,000, the annual payments of which account for one third of our annual tax levy. . . . There is nothing observable in either the quality or quantity of service rendered by the municipal government which justifies any such condition. Our salaried employees could be reduced by some 20 to 25 per cent to advantage."

Engineers Move To Tighten Lines Of Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—With Government going more and more into the engineering field, American engineers think the time has come for them to take their place beside the politicians in deciding what should be built and how and where. So the American Association of Engineers is preparing to organize the profession into a more influential body.

Some 7000 engineers now belong to the association but this is only a small percentage of the profession, say directors of the 20-year-old organization, who held their annual meeting here this week. There are other engineering societies—plenty of them—but each is formed around some special branch of engineering and its concern is chiefly with the advancement of scientific knowledge.

The association is the only all inclusive organization, they point out, and it should be able to speak with authority for the profession as a whole in matters not so much of technology but of economic and social concern.

Plan Mobilization Chart

Members of the board, with the newly elected president, Howard A. Levering of Huntington, W. Va., pledged themselves to act as organizers to "mobilize engineers" in the important industrial areas in which they live—East, Far West, Rocky Mountain Section, Southwest and Middle West. They agreed to select as state chairmen, engineers willing to go out and organize county and local workers toward a unified profession.

One difficulty in getting engineers to pull together in one organization, is in getting a program on which all can agree, members of the board said. This year at their meeting they adopted one which they think will recommend itself to the membership. One of its chief planks is for uniform legislation licensing engineers and protecting the title of engineer

That title is recklessly misused, it is said. There are boiler plate engineers, insurance engineers, and no end of other varieties of self-styled ones. Engineers, like lawyers and doctors, should be licensed by the state and the licensing provisions enforced, the association holds. It intends to work for passage of licensing laws in the 13 states which have not yet adopted any registration system, and for uniformity among the states that have them.

Another plank called for a national clearing house for engineering positions, and for a complete classification of engineering positions with a minimum salary schedule in every field.

Unemployment a Problem

Unemployment is still a serious problem in the engineering field. As a result of an apparent over-supply of engineers, experienced men, graduates of first-rate colleges, are known to be working for as little as $100 a month, according to members of the board.

The demand for young men is keeping valuable older ones out of jobs, reported H. A. Wagner, who heads the employment department of the association. Employers appear to be expecting social legislation, which will make them responsible for payment of pensions, and they figure young men will cost them less, he said.

Few Experienced Men Under 32

"With a staggering list of unemployed men in its file of applicants, good men, graduates of the best schools, and experienced, the employment department has found it impossible to fill demands from industry for men under 32 with adequate experience to be placed in responsible engineering work."

No quick solution for these various employment problems is offered by the Association of Engineers, but they are working at some long-term ones. One is to raise the standards of the profession and its educational requirements so that fewer men will be tempted to enter the profession.

Inventors Seek Protection For Millions in Royalties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Complete reorganization of existing patent law procedure to protect the inventor against patent pools and other abuses still is the aim of the 20,000 inventors forming the membership of the National Inventors Congress.

While some 700 northwest inventors are converging on Minneapolis for the district meeting of the congress next week, Herman A. Finke of St. Louis, chairman of the congress's executive board, is in Washington arguing the changes before the Patent Committee of the House of Representatives, at present investigating alleged pools and monopolies.

Federal courts are now invested with all patent rights powers, but the inventors, according to Albert G. Burns, president of the congress, advocate a separate judiciary composed of judges learned in engineering as well as in law.

Difficulties Facing Judges

"The average federal judge is placed at a distinct disadvantage in deciding the merits of technical patent matters," Mr. Burns says. "And, furthemore, the inventor is sometimes the victim of the judge's inability to discriminate between the truth of various experts' testimony.

"We now advocate seven patent judicial districts with one judge in each district and with appeal to the entire patent court of the seven judges. This is a temporary readjustment of existing procedure.

"Our final objective is the adjudication of patents before issuance. The inventor now receives a monopoly or right which he is forced to defend during the existence of that right with the probability the right may be snatched from him by reason of his failure to defend it in expensive litigation. We demand that the right to hold the patent be established by the courts before the issuance of the patent."

Big Returns From Inventions

The economic importance of proper protection to the inventor is apparent in figures cited by Mr. Burns showing 25,000 patents at present earning more than $100,000 each a year; 1000 earning at least $250,000; 400 returning above $500,000 and 60 in the $1,000,000 class.

Minnesota is fertile soil for invention, the congress records show. Of the country's 40,881 patents issued in 1934, 3242 or nearly one twelfth, were issued to Minnesotans. Mr. Burns attributes this to the fact that the State is largely agricultural and that inventive genius germinates more readily on the farm and in rural communities.

Already the congress headquarters in the Radisson Hotel are loaded with all kinds of contraptions.

Mousetraps Lead List

Emerson's famous mousetrap axiom seems to be a favorite with inventors, for a dozen different and new traps, including one that electrocutes the rodent are on display.

Among the laugh provokers is a "snore eliminator," said to have been invented by a Minneapolis man whose new bride objected to the nightly serenade. The contrivance is a wire frame fitting inside the mouth and controlling the palate.

A copperized cloth bathing suit, a tearless onion slicer, electric pencil sharpener, electric manicure machine, a new lock with estimated combinations totaling several million, revolving door mat, a pocket folding chair and dozens of other gimcracks are to be shown during the coming week.

Charles R. Miner's all metal dirigible model, now under consideration by the United States army and navy, driven by a full length screw propeller at a claimed speed of 600 miles an hour, will be displayed.

Among the outstanding inventions of the year is a new "roto-motor," a combination gasoline and Diesel type with the advantages of both in compactness and economy in operation but intended to develop tremendous power not possible with either of the older types.

This motor is said to be practical for automobile, airplane and marine use. It is now under test at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics in New York.

Reich's Farmers Rallied by Hitler At Harvest Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Farmers, industrial workers and soldiers, united to guarantee the new freedom won by the Third Reich, was the picture painted at the third national harvest festival held recently at Bückeberg, South Hanover.

Thousands of farmers from all parts of Germany assembled at the open hillside to hear Herr Adolf Hitler's Thanksgiving speech, while elsewhere throughout the Reich and among Germans abroad similar gatherings were assembled.

Systematic planning of the whole national economy, wherein all must co-operate, is, according to Herr Hitler, the only method by which Germany can come safely through the present crisis. The crisis, he said, is much more difficult for Germany than for Russia, the United States, or England, because Germany has so little land for its population and lacks colonies.

Work, Not Criticism

"This is no time for critics," he continued. To those who declare criticism essential, he replied, "No. Work is essential—it is essential that someone should be courageous enough to take upon himself the responsibility even of risking his hopes for it."

"Where is the statesman, where is the head of a state who could walk among his people as I do among you," he declared, as evidence of national satisfaction with the present regime.

Herr Hitler also had something to say regarding the recent statement of the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, that through inner difficulties dictatorships can easily lead to war, the Reichsführer replying that most wars originated from democracies, and that it is not necessary for Germany to begin a foreign war in order to have inner unity.

"Here we are, here we stand," he declared, "one nation, one army, one Reich."

"Watches Over Itself"

"Germany is again free," he added, "and its freedom is not intrusted to an institution, is not in the hands of foreign powers, no commission deliberates and decides for it, no League of Nations watches over it. Here stands Germany which watches over itself."

As in all national gatherings since the Third Reich declared its freedom from military shackles, armed forces were all represented and gave displays during the day. At the foot of Bückeberg, army maneuvers, in which the military and air force combined to capture a temporarily erected village, interested the spectators. Herr Hitler as he ascended the platform was delcomed not only by the heads of the army, navy and air force, but by a squadron of 17 airplanes flying in the formation of the hakenkreuz.

Skipper of China Clipper Tells of Flight to Mexico

The following story of the nonstop flight yesterday from Miami to Acapulco, Mexico, of the China Clipper, soon to start California-China mail and passenger service, was written for the Associated Press by its commander, Capt. Edwin C. Musick.

ACAPULCO, Mex., Nov. 9 (AP)—It might seem like a trip to some—Miami to the Pacific coast in a day—but it was just another day of over-water flying for us.

We followed regular ocean air transport procedure and utilized the ferry trip to the fullest for crew training and engineering checks.

I gave the Clipper the throttles at Miami with 50,800 pounds of load and climbed by easy stages to 2000 feet where we could see the sun, not yet risen. Then I swung on the course for the southern point of the Gulf, all over water. A light wind was blowing from the Atlantic.

At 6:30 a. m. (EST) (the take-off was at 6:11 a. m.) I turned the controls over to Pilot F. S. K. Lewis, second junior flight officer, who was on the first of the rotating watches that followed with Pilot George King, first junior flight officer, and myself throughout the day.

We used the automatic pilot but little, as we wished the men to build up experience in handling the ship under all conditions.

About 400 miles out we ran into a head wind and one short squall which hardly caused a bump as the ship was heavy and steady.

The sun shone again off the coast of Yucatan. A tail wind helped along through a little thick weather to Puerto, Mexico, where we turned inland.

We flew most of the course at 2000 to 3000 feet but climbed to 6000 feet over the Isthmus (of Tehuantepec, Mexico).

With a bright afternoon over the Pacific Ocean, we turned up the coast about 500 miles, with high mountains on the East and the open blue ocean to the West, and came over the harbor of Acapulco, surrounded by mountains.

We circled to North and South and landed at 5:13 p. m., as local boats swarmed around.

The flight was routine, with everything running smoothly.

Judge Slashes Award In Maude Adams Suit

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 9 (AP) — Supreme Court Justice Daniel V. McNamee yesterday ruled excessive the $25,000 awarded John D. Williams, a former stage director and publicity man, in a breach of contract suit against Maude Adams.

Justice McNamee said he would set the verdict aside and order a new trial unless Williams agrees within 10 days to accept $5000 as his damages. Justice McNamee presided at the trial, which was in New York City last month. His ruling was made on a motion of defense counsel.

Radio Declared Freed of Static With 'Frequency Modulation'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Tests carried on here for more than a year have resulted in the development of staticless radio transmission, which, according to engineers, will usher in a new era.

Describing the system at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers here last night, Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, professor of electrical engineering in Columbia University, declared that it embodies a revolutionary kind of transmission and of reception. It is principally applicable to ultra short wave broadcasting.

Major Armstrong holds the medal of the Institute of Radio Engineers for his invention using regeneration, and he is the inventor of superregenerative circuits. Last night he disclosed the outcome of tests carried on between the National Broadcasting Company station on the Empire State Building and Haddonfield, N. J., 85 miles away.

High "Fidelity" Secured

The system eliminates static, tube noises and the distortion of reception due to fading, Major Armstrong said. The whole range of musical vibrations can be transmitted, because the limitation on higher frequencies existing in present-day broadcasting is removed, he added, making reception of programs with highest "fidelity" possible.

The theory of the invention, developed in the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory of Columbia University, is diametrically opposed to the idea on which radio has been proceeding for 20 years and which, Major Armstrong asserted, has been shown to be fallacious. He described the system as based upon "the modulation of the frequency of the transmitted wave." This makes for "a new method of reducing interference in radio signaling" and results in "a very great reduction in the effects of the various disturbances to which radio signaling is subject." It is capable of multiplex operation; four programs have been simultaneously transmitted and received, using a single transmitter and a single receiver, he said.

According to Major Armstrong, selective fading, which causes musical instruments to produce strange noises and speech to become unintelligible, is nonexistent in the system.

The only disturbance to which it is subject, he said, is the noise from ignition of near-by automobiles, but experiments and calculations show that the worst offenders among motorcars could be brought within 40 feet of the antenna at Haddonfield without disturbing the reception, provided a 20-kilowatt transmitter was used in New York.

A fundamental point in the new system is the introduction into the transmitted wave of a characteristic which does not exist in the waves produced by nature. At the same time, a receiving system is used which is not responsive to waves of natural origin, but only to the waves having the special characteristic. The intent is carried out by the use of the method known as "frequency modulation," Major Armstrong explained.

He discarded the old theory that the best way to shut out static is to narrow the band of the selective systems at the receiver as much as possible without shutting out the signal. By narrowing down the band to a width just sufficient to admit the signal, he said, it was believed that the signal to static ratio would be the best.

"Where the signals and disturbances are of the same order of magnitude, I find the exact opposite to be true," he said. "With proper methods of transmission and reception, the wider the band, the better will be the signal."

Cultural Revival In India Fosters Good Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—What is known as the Bratachari movement of Bengal is making progress here. This movement is a cultural revival that has for its goal the making of good citizens capable of individual and national advancement.

"Brata" means a solemnly undertaken duty and the name "Bratachari" has been taken by a group of persons who intend to shape their ways by the systematic practice of "the five basic duties of Knowledge, Labor, Truth, Unity and Joy." Every Bratachari is expected to strive for perfection in all spheres of activity making for good citizenship.

The founder of the movement is G. S. Dutt, a member of the Indian Civil Service. In addition to work as a government official in rural districts, Mr. Dutt has carried out researches into the folk songs, folk dances, and athletics of Bengal and introduced them into a number of schools. His idea is that such amusements make for clean, cheerful and healthy living.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, has accepted the patronship-in-chief of the movement, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal's leading poet and philosopher, is associating himself with it.

Veronese Paintings Given to Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 9—One of the most important collections of the Veronese School of Renaissance paintings in the world has just been presented to the Princeton University Museum of Historic art, it was announced here by Dr. Frank Jewett Mather, director of the Museum, today.

The collection is the gift of Henry W. Cannon Jr. of New York City, a Princeton alumnus of the class of 1910, in honor of his father, who collected the paintings from 1906 until the time of his passing, under the guidance of Dr. J. P. Richter of Switzerland, world recognized authority on Renaissance art.

The collection consists of 52 pictures. Forty of these are of the Veronese School, while the remainder are either Venetian or Paduan of the same Renaissance period.

Among the painters represented in the collection are Paolo Veronese, 1530 to 1588; Liberale da Verona, leader of the Veronese School at the end of the fifteenth century, and Giovanni Francesco Coroto, outstanding Veronese painter of the sixteenth century.

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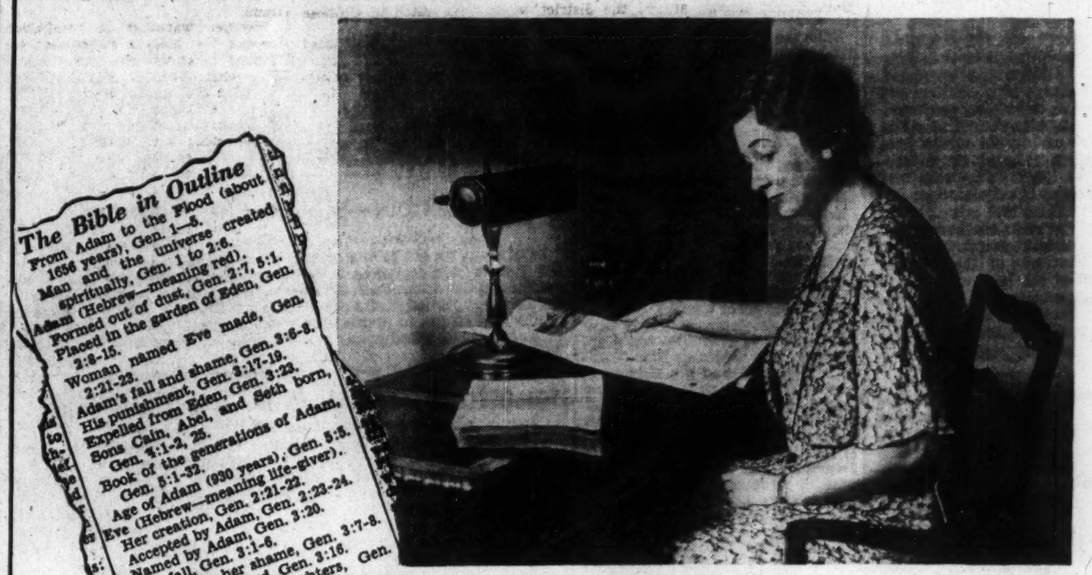
The Bible in Outline
From Adam to the Flood (about 1656 years), Gen. 1—5.
Man and the universe created spiritually, Gen. 1 to 2:6.
Adam (Hebrew—meaning red). Formed out of dust, Gen. 2:7, 5:1.
Placed in the garden of Eden, Gen. 2:8-15.
Woman named Eve made, Gen. 2:21-23.
Adam's fall and shame, Gen. 3:6-8.
His punishment, Gen. 3:17-19.
Expelled from Eden, Gen. 3:23.
Sons Cain, Abel, and Seth born, Gen. 4:1-2, 25.
Book of the generations of Adam, Gen. 5:1-32.
Age of Adam (930 years), Gen. 5:5.
Eve (Hebrew—meaning life-giver). Her creation, Gen. 2:21-22.
Accepted by Adam, Gen. 3:20.
Named by Adam, Gen. 3:1-6.
Her fall, Gen. 3:1-6.
Recognizes her shame, Gen. 3:7-8.
Curse pronounced, Gen. 3:16.
Has sons and daughters, Gen. 4:1-2, 5:4.
Cain (Hebrew—meaning acquired).
First son of Adam.
4:1.

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Laconia	Boston, Nov. 9, 9 pm	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	
President Harding	New York, Nov. 13, noon	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
Ile de France*	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria, Nov. 16	Nov. 11, 4:00 pm	Nov. 11, 7:30 pm

*Subject to change.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

is co-operating with the managed currency regime established in China proper, or whether it proposes to resist the nationalization of silver.

Utility Act—Holding Companies Warned of Dec. 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchanges Commission informed all public utility holding companies of the many and severe risks they run, if they disregard the Holding Company Bill which comes into effect on Dec. 1 of this year. The Baltimore court decision holding the act unconstitutional, said Chairman Landis of the SEC, affected only one case, and was handed down by only one of 70-odd federal courts. Mr. Landis said he was not warning those utility holding companies who proposed to ignore the act.

Mr. Landis underlines the risks: Page 1.

Kingsford-Smith—Still Missing

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Nov. 9 (AP)—Desperate aerial searchers for Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, missing nearly two days on speed flight from England to Australia, refused today to abandon hope of finding the world-famous aviator.

Contrary to earlier belief, it was learned that the missing ace's plane could remain afloat indefinitely if he had been forced down, with his co-pilot Tom Pethybridge, on the Bay of Bengal, where they were last seen fighting through a monsoon.

Austria—Regency Looms for Von Starhemberg

VIENNA—A decree was announced strengthening the dictatorial powers of the pro-Italian von Starhemberg—self-styled "Führer of Austria." One of his most staunch henchmen, Baar von Baarenfels, was made head of the united Austrian militia and dictator of the election machinery, in addition to his duties as new minister of the interior. Von Starhemberg could legally arrange an emergence from his vice-chancellorship into an open leadership of Austria should he desire to do so, displacing Chancellor Schuschnigg, or even as regent.

Austrian decree gives new power to Starhemberg: Page 1.

Naval—Delegation Appointment Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the opening of the London naval conference less than a month away, the State Department is still in the dark as to whether it will constitute an honest effort to obtain disarmament, or merely a gesture to keep the record straight. As a result, selection of the American delegation is being held up in the hope of some information. President Roosevelt is understood to have laid down an order that no large delegation, with all the fuss and publicity which would go with it, shall sail unless there is a real prospect of accomplishments.

Reich—Hitler Commemorates Putsch

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—On the twelfth anniversary of the day when an obscure Adolph Hitler fired his pistol into the ceiling of a beer cellar and proclaimed the National Socialist Revolution, Hitlerite Germany interred its 16 martyred victims of that famous putsch in a national monument. Two Grecian tombs open to the sky received the bodies after a solemn ceremony, evoking all the emotional pageantry of which the party is capable.

Japan—Troops 'Battle' With Sham Enemy

KAGOSHIMA, Japan (AP)—A hypothetical enemy army from the south invaded Japan, and soldiers of Emperor Hirohito surged around the coasts of Kagoshima Bay seeking to repel the foe. The Emperor, indisposed, was unable to attend as planned.

The assumption of the four-day sham campaign was that a superior hostile force had effected a landing in Kagoshima Bay. The empire's defenders are attempting to thrust back this invasion. Approximately 30,000 troops are participating. In the various auxiliary units, heavy artillery, tank corps, aircraft and other groups will take part.

Shanghai—Japanese Marine Slain

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9 (AP)—A Japanese marine was assaulted and killed by an unidentified assailant in the Hongkew district of Shanghai today. Police alleged the killer was a Chinese. A cordon of Japanese marines was immediately thrown around the district, which is situated in Chinese territory.

The Japanese embassy announced that representatives of the embassy and a Japanese naval landing party would call on the Chinese municipal government at once demanding the immediate apprehension of the killer. Otherwise, the embassy stated, the Japanese would be forced to take drastic action.

German Steel—Controversy Over Purchase Starts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A knotty problem in tariff versus freer trade awaited President Roosevelt, as steel companies hotly protested the acceptance of German steel contracts for two PWA projects in New York and North Carolina. The steel companies charged that Germany was deliberately dumping the steel at low prices, to better its desperate foreign trade balance. PWA claimed that successful works projects called for the lowest possible materials cost. Both industry and labor replied that PWA money was to improve American business and employment—including that in the raw materials industry as well as the men directly working on the special projects.

Former Chancellor Of Germany Pays Providence a Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9—Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor of Germany and former leader of the Roman Catholic Party there, was in Providence last night traveling incognito as "Dr. Anderson." His arrival and departure were kept secret except for a few friends he has in this city and the purpose of his visit was not divulged.

While here, Dr. Bruening was the guest of Prof. Robert H. George of the department of history at Brown University. Professor George last night insisted that the visit was a personal one, that it had no political significance and asked that no publicity be given to the visit.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle yesterday said Dr. Bruening had already left this country, returning to Germany where he was arranging the emigration of thousands of persons, mostly Roman Catholics, to the United States.

A Providence friend of Dr. Bruening told the Monitor correspondent that the visitor from Germany left here for Montreal where he will board a ship to return to Europe.

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Social Service Work Done by Toronto Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The active interest taken in social service work and problems by the American Women's Club was outlined at a recent meeting of the organization, whose president is Mrs. Harry E. Ford. Half the club dues go to the social service fund.

During the past summer 50 mothers and children were sent to camp, and some 20 baskets will be sent out at Christmas. A high school girl is being educated, and a bursary is being given at a local college, while contributions are made toward the salary of a gymnasium teacher for a class of girls meeting at the Friends' Community House. Donations are made to the Yorkville Neighborhood Workers' Association and the unemployment fund at Victoria Street Creche. In addition volunteers from the club give instruction in sewing, and make layettes and sleeping garments for pre-school children. Relief in the way of food, milk, clothes and rent is also given.

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Securities Head Advises Utilities To Register Dec. 1

(Continued from Page 1)

of the act which take effect on Dec. 1.

Judge Landis studied the situation for 24 hours, summoned newspaper men to his office last night, and for 40 minutes explained in the greatest detail the risks which every holding company runs if it presumes to apply to itself a decision handed down in one of the 70-odd federal district courts which specifically applied to only one company.

He insisted that he was issuing neither an appeal nor a warning, but he declared it was time the stockholders of holding companies should know what lies ahead should the companies undertake to ignore the registration requirements of the act.

Where Most Affected

Specifically, he pointed out that any holding company which fails to register is barred by the law from:

1. Ownership, purchase or sale of any utility assets used for the transmission of gas or electricity in interstate commerce.
2. Use of the mails for performance of services to any utility operating company.
3. Distribution, sale or purchase of securities.
4. Acquisition of either securities or assets of any other utility company.
5. All business in interstate commerce.

Any violation of these prohibitions by a company which had failed to register would make it liable to heavy penalties, including fines, to a possible maximum of $200,000.

No Escape From Penalties

Manifestly, such penalties and the inhibitions of the act itself would be invalidated, he conceded, should the Supreme Court uphold Judge Coleman's decision. But the penalties would all be enforceable if the highest court sustained the act.

In other words, he made it clear, failure to register would amount to gambling on the future action of the Supreme Court. His secondary thesis was that such a gamble is not worth while since registration is a simple and, he contended, a harmless act in the performance of which no company would waive any of its constitutional rights.

Behind Judge Landis' remarks observers here immediately sensed the opening of a campaign to frighten investors away from the securities of any holding companies which may fail to register.

Might Affect Sale

Such securities may still be sold on the stock markets after Dec. 1, but the implied contention of the Administration is that they will be tainted with the suspicion of illegality and that therefore the public would be wise to stay away from them.

Further warnings of retaliation against the holding companies was implied in statements from Capitol Hill, where Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, and Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairmen respectively of Senate and House lobby investigating committees, declared that new legislation would be inevitable if the present act were invalidated.

Threatened by Tax Club

Senator Black went another step, asserting that the taxing power of the Federal Government would be employed to break the utility holding companies if it should prove unconstitutional to bring about their regulation.

Judge Landis said that only one small holding company had so far informed the commission of its intention to register in accordance with the act. Commenting on this he said:

"No holding company, as yet, as far as I know, has informed its stockholders what its decision will be. If you were a stockholder wouldn't you like to know the position that the company will be in after Dec. 1? Can it issue securities, can it acquire assets, can it enter into contracts without the validity of these being in question?"

Fishing Industry Has Overexpanded, Canadians Informed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Canada's great Pacific fishing industry is overexpanded, with the result that returns to fishermen and operators are too small, according to a sharp warning issued by the British Columbia Government in an official report.

Unlike some industries, where expansion depends on economic factors alone, the fish canning industry can only be exploited profitably to the extent permitted by the available supply of fish, which cannot be increased, the report states. The limit of expansion imposed by the availability of fish has long ago been reached, it is declared, and further economic expansion need not be looked for until the supply of raw materials has materially increased, and at the present rate of exploitation this cannot be expected in the near future.

The report also draws attention to the great amount of fishing gear used in recent years but says this has not increased the total production or profits because of higher operating costs. The Government is discouraging further unnecessary capital expenditure in the way of new canneries in an endeavor to stabilize the industry.

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One of National Horse Show Winners, Owned by Miss Frances M. Dodge of Rochester, Mich.

Reich Steel Purchases Are Defended by PWA

(Continued from Page 1)

companies making the low bids and that the steel is being shipped to the United States as ballast in Nazi ships. They charge that it constitutes "unfair competition."

Organized labor is also expected to add its protest to that of the manufacturers on the grounds that a flow of German steel into this country would tend to break down wage standards here.

Menace to Standards

According to American steel producers, wages paid workers in German steel mills average 29 cents an hour, while employees of American mills receive an average of 65.4 cents an hour.

The decision as to whether the German bid on the Triborough Bridge will be accepted depends on first, Comptroller General John R. McCarl, who is investigating the 1934 Post Office and Treasury Appropriation Act which specified that domestic materials should be used unless "unreasonable prices" were quoted by American firms, and second, on President Roosevelt, to whom the American manufacturers have appealed.

Secretary Ickes has indicated that he is satisfied that the PWA's differential of 15 per cent is fair, inasmuch as American products are also protected by a high tariff.

Steel Men Protest WPA Purchases From Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 — American steel interests are today preparing to protest the awarding to foreign firms of contracts for material used in the construction of Public Works Administration projects, following announcement that the engineering department of the Triborough Bridge Authority had approved the use of German-made steel piling for the Queensborough approach to the structure.

The Treasury and Post Office Departments' Appropriation Act of 1934 provided that domestic material be used on public works contracts unless "unreasonable" prices were quoted by American firms, it was recalled. Later the Public Works Administration issued an order to the effect that borrowers of its funds might buy foreign material where the order called for an expenditure of $10,000 or more provided the foreign price was 15 per cent under domestic quotations.

Steel makers today declared this differential was insufficient in view of the difference between American and German wage scales and also because of the subsidies some foreign manufacturers get from their government.

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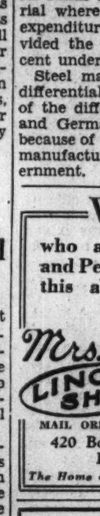

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Ribbons Galore Won By Motor Interests In National Horse Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Automobiles are supplanting horses in their most sacred precincts, as the scions of leading manufacturers are sweeping through the classes in the National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden this week, capturing cup after cup, and taking a big majority of the blue ribbons.

Miss Frances M. Dodge, of the Detroit family responsible for the Dodge car, is the leading winner of the show so far, with nine blue ribbons up to yesterday afternoon. In second place is Dixiana Farm, of Lexington, Ky., which is owned by George T. Fisher, of Fisher Body Company.

This farm was the star performer of yesterday, obtaining permanent possession of the Juvenile Challenge Cup, by virtue of its third victory in the 10 years of its life, when American Jane took first place. Its previous victories were in 1932, with Flashing American, and last year with Mary Virginia. As the competitors are limited to three-year-olds, a new candidate is involved every year.

The Farm also won its first leg on another classic trophy, the Biltmore Challenge Cup, for park saddle horses, when Royal Irish, ridden by Miss Mary Fisher, a member of the family of the owner, in terms with the requirements, led a field of 12. Two other blue ribbons also same to Lexington, raising its total to seven.

Dicksfield Farm, from a suburb of Chicago, with Mrs. A. B. Dick as its star driver, and Miss Judy King of Atlanta, are next in order, with four blue ribbons each.

Deputy Wounded in Duel

BUENOS, AIRES, Arg., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Governor-elect of the Province of Buenos Aires slightly wounded a radical former deputy in a sword duel yesterday, the outgrowth of an election argument. They left the field without reconciliation. Alejandro Minones, the ex-deputy, in a letter regarding the elections, had used terms which Manuel Fresco, victorious gubernatorial candidate in Sunday's elections, considered an offense. The latter issued a challenge. Radicals had declared they were victims of fraud in the elections.

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U. S. to Study N. E. Marketing Of Dairy Products

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture promises an intensive study of the marketing of dairy products in New England and hope is expressed that later a research program for all agricultural marketing might be undertaken jointly with experiment stations and the New England Council.

W. R. Gregg, writing as Acting Secretary of Agriculture, told Representative McCormack of Boston yesterday that a preliminary survey of dairy marketing in New England already was being made and would be completed next month. His letter was in response to a request by Mr. McCormack and the New England Council for resumption of federal assistance formerly accorded the New England Research Council, a voluntary organization of agricultural economists.

"This department," Mr. Gregg informed Mr. McCormack, "has been very much interested in the work of the New England Research Council on marketing and food supply ever since the council was organized. It has been particularly gratifying to note that the council continued its work vigorously during the past three years after this department was forced by economy measures to withdraw most of its financial support.

"This department is planning to co-operate with the council during the coming year in an intensive study of the marketing of dairy products in New England. A preliminary survey is now being made. After the survey is completed next month we will confer with the New England Research Council on marketing and food supply, and we hope it will be possible to arrange a good research program, to be undertaken jointly by the New England Agricultural experiment stations and other members of the council and this department."

The agricultural committee of the New England Council recently called Secretary Wallace's attention to the need for assistance, asserting "any sound and constructive program for building an efficient agriculture in New England, economically adapted to the wide variety of conditions existing on her farms, and to the divers opportunities of her markets, demands co-ordination in the research activities of her experiment stations."

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Boston Day... Races, ERA, Relief, Tax Titles...

(Continued from Page 1)

because federal funds are being used, it is alleged, to pay a large proportion of the Melley workers.

Tax Titles—Becoming Big Municipal Liability

Taxes shooting upward and payments sliding downward two years ago caused municipalities to go into the real estate business on a dangerously broad scale. They sought to prevent defunct properties from falling upon an already overburdened banking system.

Today, this zeal to save banks and help depression-struck property owners is about to react upon other property owners throughout the Commonwealth in lowered valuations —for these municipalities are preparing to unload nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of property upon the market at low-ebb prices.

Two years ago, property owners were given until Jan. 1, 1936, to redeem their titles. Henry F. Long, tax commisisoner, at that time warned that unless properties were kept up and made productive of income, or sold for cash, they would become serious liabilities. Liabilities they have become. Not only have the properties not been sold but municipalities have added to their tax titles steadily. Now comes the day of reckoning.

Municipalities can do little else than unload the property. They are losing $20,000,000 in taxes annually. They cannot continue to borrow. The sole protective measure is sell so far as possible at prevailing market prices. But Mr. Long held out little hope for anything short of a "give-away" to recompense municipalities for taxes already lost. Hence, real estate values will be affected all over the Commonwealth.

Animals—Rescue League Plans for an Auditorium

An auditorium seating approximately 20 children, where lectures, motion pictures and demonstrations to promote kindness to animals will be held, is the chief feature of the new Animal Rescue League building, for which tentative plans are being drawn.

Today, Robert F. Sellar, president of the league, in announcing the organization's thirty-third annual fair (at the Copley Plaza on the Monday and Tuesday following Thanksgiving) outlined the work which he expects to have carried on in the new $150,000 building.

"We want to extend the work which is now being carried on in the public schools. Two girls are traveling around to the schools continuously now giving marionette performances demonstrating kindness to animals. Besides the humane programs, we hope to establish a small circulating library just for the children in the new building."

"We have spent years in prosecuting and now we want to start preventing cruelty by working on the children so that as they grow older they will naturally be kind and thoughtful."

Mr. Sellar sounded extra cheerful as he announced that already contributions were beginning to come in—$25,000 from one donor alone, but he wouldn't divulge the name.

Simultaneously with the announcement from the Animal Rescue League comes word from Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A., that the Bristol County Branch of the organization will be opened on Nov. 14 with a small animal shelter at Attleboro.

Encouraging to officials of the S. P. C. A. is the fact that membership in the Jack London Club, a group opposed to the cruelties incident to the training of animals for performances, has now reached more than 654,000.

Morison—Harvard Educator Hits Oath Law

Taking the occasion of Harvard's 299th anniversary celebration, in which a nationwide radio hookup gave Harvard a tremendous audience for 40 minutes last night, Samuel E. Morison swung left and right at the Teachers' Oath Law.

While using the same tactics as Harvard's president, Dr. James B. Conant, who has scarcely let a single public speech go by without at least a few remarks on the question, Professor Morison likewise made no mention of the bill by name, though the title of his talk, "The Note of Freedom at Harvard," implied it.

From the university's past he drew examples showing how it has always been necessary to fight for the academic freedom all professors and teachers enjoyed in the United States until a year ago, when oath bills were enacted in some states, making it compulsory for a teacher to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

How old grads reminisced last night: On this page.

Silver—Bemis Collection Goes to Museum

A pair of candlesticks and a covered cup which might have graced a great dining hall of one of the courtiers of Charles II, and a baronial "standing bell" made during the reign of James I—these are only two of the outstandingly beautiful silver pieces bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by the late Frank Brewer Bemis. And today as Boston's chief repository for objets d'art prepares to display its latest collection, it can point to itself as a leader in British as well as American collections of this ware.

The collection was received late this week by trustees of the museum and includes items of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh.

Big Increase in Tobin's Vote Major Surprise of Election

What had promised to be a rather dull and routine off-year election in Boston provided as many surprises and upsets as this city has seen in a long while. There was no general trend observable locally as in the setback given the New Deal throughout the East, however.

Tobin Vote Is Surprise

Maurice J. Tobin's surprising addition of nearly 16,000 votes to his total of two years ago, when there were 17 less candidates in the field and 4 per cent more of the voters turned out, has been the most discussed result of Tuesday's election for the School Committee. To the campaign workers of Tobin there was a result more surprising than his total of 81,000 votes. It was the 6019 votes he received in Ward 20, West Roxbury, where one of his workers admitted they had no organization and where they had expected no strong vote. They are frankly at a loss to account for it.

Another Tobin-caused upset was provided in Ward 18, Hyde Park, where John C. Flaherty who, experts believed, had the best organization and who, it was generally conceeded, would carry the ward easily, received but one half the votes garnered by Tobin.

* * *

Donovan's Charges

A regrettable incident was projected into the City Council in Ward 6, South Boston, by the charges made by George Donovan, defeated for re-election, that many registered voters went to the polls only to be told that votes had already been cast in their names and that complaints would be of little avail. The feeling about City Hall is that Donovan lost because he would not "play ball" with certain political elements in the City Council who were powerful enough to defeat him. His passing is regretted in City Hall circles, as he was generally considered one of the Council's most conscientious members.

* * *

Dowd's Strategy Doubted

Political strategists are debating the wisdom of John H. Dowd's move in being returned to the City Council without opposition. For a man with Mr. Dowd's reputed desire to be elected Mayor of Boston, it is not considered good politics to allow the enthusiasm of his district to grow cool through lack of a fight. City Hall wonders today why he did not enter a "straw man," whom he could defeat easily, thereby keeping Ward 8 interested.

Green's Machine Crumbles

The defeat of the Green machine in Ward 2, Charlestown, which came as a great surprise to most of the City Hall set, is traceable to the decline, which set in more than three years ago. In the fight for delegates to the Democratic National Convention, Councilor Tom Green threw in his lot with Curley in supporting Roosevelt. Ward 2, strongly pro-Smith, gave Councilor Green but 2 of the 17 precincts. Green opponents then realized that the machine, which had dominated Charlestown politics for nearly 50 years, could be beaten. Efforts to destroy its hold on Charlestown culminated in the election this year of an anti-Green candidate, even though Green's candidate had the support of the powerful organization of State Senator Joseph A. Langone.

Gallagher's Strength Cut

Another councilor who is seen to be losing his grip on his district, is Edward M. Gallagher. Although he was returned to the City Council last Tuesday, nearly 50 per cent of the votes cast in Ward 22, Brighton, were anti-Gallagher. This showed a strong increase in the opposition's camp over two years ago, when Gallagher polled two thirds of the votes in the district. Four years ago he polled three fourths of the votes.

J. H.

Arbitrary 45-Mile Speed Limit Law For Rhode Island Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9—Anxious to further decrease the fatal accident toll, which is 23 less to date than a year ago, the State Division of Motor Vehicles and other safety agencies of the State have practically completed arrangements to ask the General Assembly to enact legislation which will place the maximum speed limit at 45 miles an hour on all highways in the future.

The new law will be sponsored by Wilfred J. Paquin, head of the division, and Superintendent Edward J. Kelly of the State Police, it was learned from a reliable source.

At the present most of the main highways in Rhode Island are posted for the maximum speed, but investigators say that an increased speed is noticeable and this has reached a point where some drastic action is needed.

Reports show that most of the fatalities due to motor accidents on the main highways in rural sections are due to reckless speed. A new law, it was said, would no doubt provide for more severe penalties for violators.

Although the signs set out by the State Police to designate the maximum speed have had their effect, in many sections the disks have been broken or damaged to such an extent that they have been removed.

List 50 Largest Banks

NEW YORK, (AP)—A list of the 50 largest banks in the world, compiled at the instance of Lewis Gawtry, president of the Bank for Savings, shows 18 located in New York and 16 in other cities of the United States. Chicago, San Francisco, and Philadelphia have three each and Pittsburgh has two. The largest three are in London; next on the list are the Chase National Bank of New York with deposits of $1,454,000,000 and National City Bank of New York with deposits of $1,389,000,000.

'Old Grads' Miss Fete at Harvard

Overflow celebration of 299th anniversary in Sanders Theater gives returning alumni chance to reminisce over Harvard of 'old days.'

There was a meeting in Sanders Theater, Harvard University last night in celebration of the 299th anniversary of the founding of the "college." Samuel E. Morison, college historian, gave the address which centered more around the "badgering, bridling and blindfolding" of free speech through the teacher's oath law than it did on Harvard history.

But the real assembly of the evening consisted of disappointed Harvard Grads who finding no seats left in Sanders, preferred to meet at Leavitt & Pierce's and in the restaurant affectionately known in the old days as the "Sign of the Red Apple"—no second-best "listening-in" over the radio for them.

Wanted News of Yard

Instead of a speech on freedom of speech, they wanted news of the Yard—titbits that would recall the "good old days." How was Dr. Charles Townsend Copeland—"dear old Copey" as he is better known—former professor of Rhetoric and Oratory who before he became emeritus, had the unique prerogative of pasturing a cow on the velvet sward of the Yard?

"Harvard was founded by Puritans whose consciences had been troubled by the oaths to support the state religion," Harvard's historian told his audience. "At the time of her foundation, Harvard had no statutory oaths imposed on her teachers for this reason.

"Although the universities should lead the thought and learning of the community, no leader can afford to run too far ahead of his followers, or he becomes isolated and lost. Henry Dunster, our first president, was pulled up short when he opposed infant baptism."

Cites Oath Bill of 1740

Just how far ahead of the community universities should be, Professor Morrison did not say, but he cited the oath bill of 1740 which was aimed at Harvard for its indifference toward the evangelical revival—it failed to pass. "Likewise, Harvard presidents, when Massachusetts was a Royal Province, were charged by the Royal Governor to preside 'with loyalty to our Sovereign King George. The last president of Harvard College under the monarchy, Samuel Langdon, might have been heard on a fine June morning of 1775 preaching rebellion against George III to the American Army just before it began the march from Cambridge to Bunker Hill.

"Harvard has worked up from a humble position in the rear ranks, to a place among the captains and kings; and that place, God willing, she means to hold."

First Trip Back

For many alumni it was their first trip back to Cambridge since graduation. Was Holden Chapel still there? Oldest building of the college built with English funds—it ironically served as a chapel for only 20 years then it became the Massachusetts senate chamber when the General Court was driven out of Boston by the British, a courthouse, barracks for American soldiers during Washington's siege of Boston, the college carpenter shop, fire-engine house, and finally a general auditorium.

"How is the food in the college dining halls?" they asked. College commons in the old days were never popular. Take the basement of old University Hall. Meals cost $2 a week there at one time, and the place was dubbed "Starvation Hollow." Almost, but not quite as bad as conditions which brought about the "butter rebellion" in 1766, when students declared the butter was so bad "a farmer would not take it to grease his cart wheels with."

There was the famous "rotten cabbage rebellion," too, based on the cabbage soup, inspiring an undergraduate poet to write:

When Nathan threw a piece of bread
And hit Abijah on the head,
The wrathful freshman in a trice
Sent back another bigger slice,

The bread bowls fly at woeful rate,
To break full many a learned pate.

Ask for John

How is Max Keezer as a successor to the former college character of John the Orangeman who for half a century sold oranges to undergrads? It was John who gave the translation of "Veritas" as "Ter the Dickens wid Yale" and straightway won the hearts of Harvard men.

Then remember the traditions of Jonathan Hastings who cooked for students and invented the term "Yankee" which Harvard men broadcasted throughout New England to later become a national watchword, and Goody Morese, the famous Regina Bonarum or "Queen of the Goodies," a term abbreviating "good-wife." Where was Freddy the Cabman, and Hans Neudorf, virile exponent of masculinity and pronounced biceps?

Serious Side

There was a serious side as well to the discussions. Of those early gentlemen held chiefly responsible for Harvard's present position in the academic world, John Harvard was perhaps the man mentioned most. However, very little is known about him beyond the generosity expressed in his gift to the year old "Colledge," of his library and 769 pounds, 17 shillings, 2 pence.

Even the statue in his honor, standing before University Hall, is purely an imaginary portrait done by Daniel Chester French. Beyond the fact that his father ran a butcher shop and his mother came from Stratford-on-Avon and John graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1632, there are no further details concerning him until he joined the Puritan migration to New England and became assistant pastor of the church at Charlestown. Inasmuch as the family home was near the old Globe Theatre in Southwark, and his mother came from respectable Stratford-on-Avon people, no doubt they knew William Shakespeare very well.

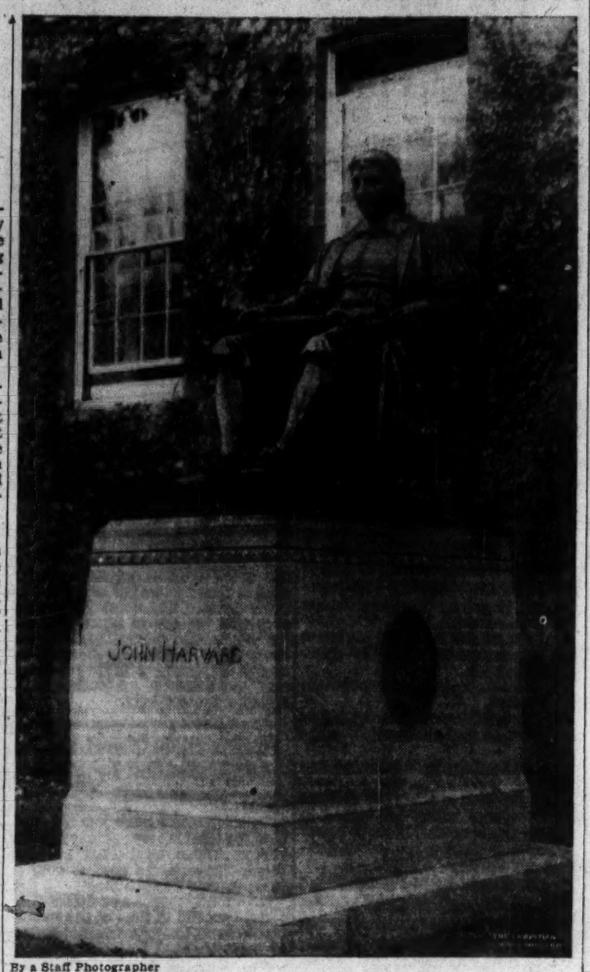
Second Founder

To Henry Dunster, the first president of the college, goes the honor of being a "second founder." John Harvard gave his name and fortune but Dunster gave the inspiration which saved Harvard from either dying out or becoming like many early colleges, a mere secondary school. He completed the first college building and collected money to keep it going. He obtained the college charter under which Harvard still lives and established a stiff curriculum.

He issued the first "sheepskins" to members of the class of 1642 and handed down commencement as the only Harvard ceremony that has remained without change from that day to this—the president presiding in the ancient Tudor chair, elders of church and state looking on, and Latin and English orations by members of the graduating class.

Finally, as if to put the finishing touch on reminiscences of the old grads, they were entertained with scattered calls of "Rinehart" from the Yard. Oftentimes in the past the usually quiet Yard has been turned into pandemonium all because a lonely "grind," grieving over the fact that he had no friends to call for him on summer nights, went out beneath his own window on occasions to shout his own name. For 35 years the only answer has been the echo—

"Rinehart."



By a Staff Photographer

Statue of John Harvard in Yard

Bridges Refuses to Delay N. H. Job Insurance Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9—New Hampshire will brook no delay in making effective the statute enacted by the 1935 Legislature, known as the "job insurance" law. Gov. H. Styles Bridges has just made this clear to the New Hampshire Manufacturers Association, in answer to a request from Secretary John J. Cummings asking that tax collections be deferred until Jan. 1, 1937.

The state organization had urged that contributions to the insurance fund by employees could be held in trust by the state until the law became operative; also, that postponement putting the law into effect would "give time to settle constitutional and administrative features of the act, and would give the General Court of 1937 opportunity to make such changes as may be necessary to make the New Hampshire law conform in all respects to the federal act."

Declaring that there had been delay enough and that Jan. 1 was "none too soon to make operative a law which holds so much of promise for the improved welfare of the State," the Chief Executive added that he had sought the advice and assistance of the New Hampshire Foundation, State Labor Bureau and Law Department in working out the development of administrative machinery.

"When I told the Legislature last January that unemployment insurance, in my opinion, is a forward step toward job security," said Governor Bridges, "I then recommended and the Legislature enacted what has been regarded as a reasonable and fair unemployment insurance law. I am unwilling to withhold formal declaration, because I believe the law should become effective on the beginning of a new business year."

Counsel for the Governor and the legal fraternity of the State have given opinions that the New Hampshire law would dovetail very nicely with the federal act, with one or two minor exceptions, easily remedied. The State Law Department already has interpreted the New Hampshire unemployment insurance law to be a valid instrument, an opinion corroborated by the Supreme Court.

* * *

Real Estate Taxes

The New Hampshire Real Estate Association has taken issue with the taxing agencies of the cities and towns on what the association terms "excessive rates on lands and real estate," and promised that if no other avenue is open to relief, it will make the matter a major objective when the Legislature is again covened.

"What is being done by selectmen in towns and tax assessors in cities," said President H. Stewart Bosson of the association, "is condoned by the property owner in the belief that he has no redress in the matter of pyramided taxation in the name of relief. Such is not so, and the sooner the landowner of New Hampshire comes to realize this, the sooner he will get relief."

Commenting on the fact that the State has the highest general tax rate within its history, and that increased taxes in many localities are driving people away from the State, President Bosson declared that taxes on real estate should be limited to a certain rate based on equitable land values plus income derived from it.

"If securities cease paying dividends, the holder is relieved of taxation," he said, "but on the other hand, real estate pays more and more year after year, regardless of income received. Declaring that at the present rate of taxation, real estate receives but a small proportion of the general income, Mr. Bosson said that "excessive taxation is closing our factories, will confiscate our homes and place the farmer in a serious plight. We have recourse to the General Court," he added. "The people won't go on this way continuing to bear the tax burdens in greater proportion, without attempting to get a broader 'tax base' than now exists."

Relief Problem Increases

Stoppage of state grants, and demands of local town, city and county authorities for prompt action looking to further appropriations, are proving something of a problem to the State Board of Welfare and Relief, according to Director Henry T. Turner.

Another angle of the State's relief setup is a growing opposition to the statute passed by the last General Court. Reports from some of the county subdivisions is that cities and towns are beginning to protest costs of administration. This was the basis for the repeal of a former legislative measure, which relieved it of the feature of centralized control and placed it in the hands of local authorities for administration.

Indicative of a possible change in the matter of administering relief is the deluge of requests from many of the State's political subdivisions, asking for the percentage of cost for administration of the present relief bill. County authorities assert, that whatever the present cost, the expense could be materially lessened by legislating the present commission out of existence and allowing the work of relief to be handled by county authorities, as it always was done prior to 1933, without added cost to county or state.

The County Commissioners advocate that the state comptroller handle the whole matter through his department, with one auditor for each county as an assurance of accuracy. Such a system would eliminate the present elaborate system.

There is every evidence that the County Commissioners Association has a definite plan mapped out for presentation to the legislators when next convened. That it will be strenuously opposed by administration spokesmen seems inevitable, in view of the fact that there are many town officials who are also members of the General Court and are favorably inclined toward the present statute.

Arizona's WPA Program To Put 18,000 to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona Works Progress Administration projects totaling $4,160,660 have been approved by Comptroller General John McCarl, according to information received from Washington at local WPA headquarters. No list of approved projects has been furnished, but the total is only a little short of Arizona's allotment for WPA purposes from the $4,880,000,000 relief fund.

The Arizona WPA schedule now calls for having all the 18,000 employables on relief rolls at work by Dec. 15. From 500 to 1000 should be given jobs by Nov. 1, according to W. J. Jamison, works progress director for Arizona. Of the 18,000, 3000 are women.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Lee Tracy in "Two Fisted." Fenway: 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 8, 10:30. Paramount: 10:11 a. m., 12:32, 2:55, 5:17, 7:39, 10:01. Also Charles Rogers and June Clyde in "Dance Band." Fenway, 2, 4:20, 6:40, 9:05. Paramount, 9, 11:23 a. m., 1:44, 4:06, 6:20, 8:50.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum, 9:15. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Edward Arnold and Binnie Barnes in "Diamond Jim." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Special Agent," 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat," and "Case of the Lucky Legs." 1:45 through 11.

TREMONT—"Les Miserables," 10:59 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Orchids to You." 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Edward Arnold in "Diamond Jim," 3:25, 6:28, 9:25. "Manhattan Moon." 2:05, 5:05, 7:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ra-Mu," Ethiopian travel picture. "March of Time," No. 7. "The Grasshopper and the Ant," a Silly Symphony in color. "Jungle Waters," a sport reel. 9:30 a. m. to 11.

EXETER — Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Smilin' Through." 2, 5:25, 8:50. "Divine Spark," with Marta Eggerth and Phillips Holmes. 3:45, 7:10.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 2:15 and 8:15.

MODERN — Carole Lombard in "Hands Across the Table." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Personal Maid's Secret." 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

METROPOLITAN — Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "The Crusades," 9:42 a. m., 12:44, 3:48, 6:52, 9:56. Stage review featuring musical comedy, radio and stage favorites in novelty program. Gus Van and Carolyn Marsh supporting the "Three Sailors." Elida Ballet.

MEMORIAL — Edward Arnold in "Remember Last Night?" 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also "Camera Thrills," and Pathé News.

FINE ARTS — "Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. Silly Symphony, "Water Babies," technicolor cf Southern Italy; "Mediterranean Songs;" "Mont Saint-Michel."

BOSTON—James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy." 10:57 a. m., 1:48, 4:43, 7:31, 10:10. Stage show, "Let's Swing It Revue," featuring Judith Allen, Jack Doyle. Also 32 Roxyettes.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloist, Joseph Szigeti, Hungarian violinist. Richard Burgin, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

VASSAR ALUMNAE MEETING—Dinner in honor of President and Mrs. McCracken. Empire Room, Hotel Vendome, 7:30.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Milford, in Town Hall, Main Street, Milford, 3:30.

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS CONCERT — Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra. Ernest Hoffman, conductor. 2:30.

ERA ORCHESTRA — Chester Mason, conductor, at Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown, 3:15.

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Roland Hayes. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Concert by Miss Dorothy George, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Reginald Boardman. Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, accompanied by Samuel Gardner, 2.

MECHANICS BUILDING—Greater Boston Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor, in co-operation with Mass. Federation of Women's Clubs, 4.

Other Events

OLD SOUTH MEETING-HOUSE FORUM—"Can Civilization Conquer War?" Prof. J. Anton de Haas, Chair of International Relations, Harvard, 3:30.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB—Shadow play and music, 3 Joy Street, 6:30.

UNION PEACE SERVICE—Norman Thomas and other well-known speakers, Church of the Covenant, Berkeley and Newbury Streets, 7:30.

FORD HALL FORUM—Debate: "Resolved, The American System of Social Control and Economic Order Is Better Than the Soviet Communistic System." Dr. Frank Bohn, international journalist, affirmative; Dr. Scott Nearing, well-known radical economist, negative, 7:45.

Vandenberg Fails To Spare Self On Legislative Grill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, offers some interesting illustrations in substantiation of his claim that less government encourages prosperity.

The American Institute of Public Opinion, he told the Republican Round-Table luncheon at the Hamilton Club here, reports that conditions improve when Congress adjourns. It also is to be noticed, he said, that things improved when "the President and his two chief spenders" left on a month's vacation.

Further, he pointed out, things got better when "Fixer Farley went to Hawaii," and they continued to improve when "Jack Garner, Joe Byrnes and 57 varieties of other legislative junketeers were in the middle of the Pacific Ocean."

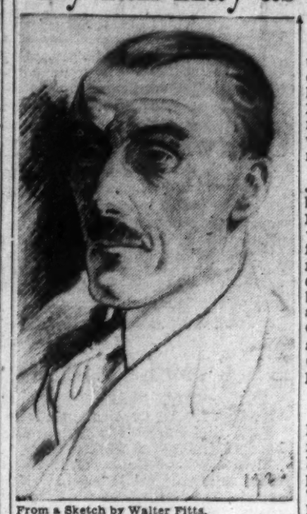
But the Republican Senator, who is still widely mentioned as a possible G. O. P. presidential candidate, despite his disavowal of such ambitions, and who is known for his nonpartisan support of much new-deal legislation, saved himself from appearing to place all the responsibility for this aid to recovery in the laps of his political rivals, by mentioning also that "they improved with Senator Pope and me in Europe."

Air Force Expansion Pushed by Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Good progress is now reported in the expansion program of the British air force which was announced last May. Already sites have been definitely chosen for 20 out of 32 new stations. The program is due to be completed by March, 1937.

English-Speaking Union Hailed By Ian Hay as Bond of Amity



From a Sketch by Walter Fitts, Courtesy Houghton-Mifflin Co.

Ian Hay

Sees World's Hopes Pinned to League

Ian Hay, for a quarter of a century one of the most popular writers of light fiction, was guest of honor of the Boston branch of the English-Speaking Union, at a dinner at the Hotel Statler last night which followed the fourteenth annual meeting of the national council.

The author was introduced by Dr. John W. Bartol, president of the branch, following a talk by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, national vice-president of the union in America. Mr. Hay, who in private and military life is Maj. John Hay Beith, C. B. E., M. C., spoke of the work before the union in its efforts to sustain friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, and to "join together into a bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world."

Traces Union's History

With delightful, slow-curved humor, the cricket sort that never fails to knock the wickets down, and leaves a clean-bowled feeling of good play, the author of "A Man's Man," "A Safety Match," "Happy-Go-Lucky," "The First Hundred Thousand," and many other enjoyable novels of English life discussed the wartime events which led to the establishment of the union, and the present-day conditions which make its further work of the utmost importance.

When, in 1918, Sir Evelyn Wrench and he got together to perpetuate, in the forming of the English-Speaking Union, a bond which had been forged by the celebration of American Independence Day in London, the Major insisted on keeping the word "understanding" out of the platform on which the new organization was based.

Frindship and Understanding

"As nations we don't understand one another," he explained. "We never did. We never shall. And as far as I can see, there is not the slightest reason why we should. After all, it is possible to live on terms of complete friendship and even affection with people without understanding their attitude or point of view. . . . but ignorance is responsible for a lot, and our historians are jointly to blame."

The Union he stated deserved a great deal of the credit for the friendship which had brought England and American closer together in recent years.

One great figure of modern history he paid moving tribute to was King George V.

"Perhaps, some day," he stated, "when history comes to be written in full, we shall know what King George did for his people. All we can know at present is that he is the most experienced statesman in Europe today, for the simple reason that he has never been out of office, never been off duty in 25 years.

Proof of Ability

"For 25 years as a nation we had taken the King for granted. Just because he never made a mistake, we had rather got it into our heads that there were no mistakes to be made, but our silver jubilee caused us to check up on what the King had really been doing for us. It is certainly not a case of the 'constitutional monarch who submits to his ministers and signs on the dotted line.'

"Ministers are frequently wrong, and each succeeding ministry represents a different policy. It is the task of the Crown, and of the Crown alone, to direct all those conflicting currents into one harmonious stream."

Difficulties in Celebrating

He related an amusing incident connected with the original effort to forge the Anglo-American bond, when, in the summer of 1918, with American diplomats, and naval and military and financial experts, as well as soldiers and sailors, overflowing London, he and Sir Evelyn Wrench pulled what he described as their biggest "stunt." It was the celebration of Independence Day, a "startling thing to do," he recalled. Walter Page, American Ambassador at that time, told them it was their "funeral" and not his if they did it.

It was a huge success, starting with a great meeting at noon, as lavish a banquet as rations could be stretched to allow, and a baseball game at which the King tossed the ball into the diamond. One of the chief difficulties, he stated, was obtaining a suitable building for the celebration. To him and Sir Evelyn it seemed that the ancient Guildhall would be the very thing.

July Fourth or Third

Major Beith approached the Lord Mayor and asked if the Guildhall might be used for celebrating American Independence Day.

The Lord Mayor was affable and said, "Certainly. When do you think of having it?"

The Major suggested the Fourth of July. The Lord Mayor said, "Now, why the Fourth?" and received the answer that that was the customary date, to which the Lord Mayor replied, "Very sorry. The Guildhall is wanted on that day for an important meeting. You must have on the third or the fifth."

They finally did obtain a suitable building elsewhere.

He closed his address with an appeal for patience and a long view in connection with the League of Nations, describing it as the only hope of the world. "Even if it fails this time," he stated, "the principle for which it stands can never fail."

Zonta Clubs Urge Worldwide Study Of Bars to Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Why women executives as a group get smaller salaries than men in similar positions, whether waitresses are helped or hurt by a law regulating women's hours of work, and what barriers still impede women's progress in the professions, are among the many subjects to be investigated in a project launched yesterday by Zonta International.

This club of women in executive positions observed its sixteenth anniversary with a coast-to-coast broadcast in which its leaders invited their sisters in all ranks to join in the study, with the object of removing economic, political and legal inequalities.

The club is not taking sides in the long-standing argument over the Equal Rights Amendment which would remove all restrictions against women by adding one sentence to the Constitution. It doesn't join with the National Woman's Party in endorsing the amendment, nor with many other women's groups in opposing it. What it is undertaking is a systematic study of such inequalities as exist with a view to bringing them to public attention.

"It is our view that each measure of interest to women should be considered individually," said Mrs. Bertha L. MacGregor, of Chicago, chairman of the recently formed committee on the status of women in her organization.

The radio program gave out messages from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, outstanding suffrage leader, from Mrs. Elmer James Ottaway, president of the National Council of Women, Elfriede Sanchez, president of the Zonta Club of Vienna, and others.

Progress of Women

Mrs. Catt reviewed the progress of women since 1884, when only seven occupations were open to them in this country. She appealed to the women of today to make life easier for the next generation, as the earlier women in the suffrage movement did for their successors.

An appeal to women as peace workers was made by the Vienna club president, Mme. Sanchez. "The work of Zonta is more important than ever in these critical days when the whole world seems aflame in a mighty blaze of nationalism. It is up to us, women of all countries, to do our active, if at times silent, part for the reorganization of the minds, and we believe Zonta to be a wonderful instrument for such effect."

Other speakers on the radio program included Miss Dora Neun, international president of Zonta; Mrs. Helen Z. N. Rodgers, Buffalo attorney who proposed the "Status of Women" project; and Mrs. Jean Robson, of Toronto, Can., second vice-president. Congratulatory messages were read from Rotary and Kiwanis.

Background Explained

The background of the "Status of Women" project was explained here by Mrs. MacGregor in a talk to the Chicago Loop Zonta Club. As an example of the kind of inequalities that exists she reviewed the legal field. Mrs. MacGregor is herself a successful patent attorney, with her own office.

A survey which she and a few other women lawyers made in this city revealed that among the 225 women lawyers here, an income of from $2000 to $3000 is considered good, and that more than half earn less than $2000. About 35 of the number maintain their own offices. Because of the difficulty in getting a start, Mrs. MacGregor said, women lawyers often compete for law business on the basis of cut fees rather than superior or equal ability.

One need, she indicated, is for women to change some of their own attitudes, to put the full value on their work as counsellors and to regard their occupation as a lifetime interest, whether or not they intend to marry. On the other hand, she declared that "the number of women in the highly paid positions is very small indeed when we consider that women own more than half the wealth of this country and ought to have much more to do with the management of it."

She urged all of the 125 Zonta clubs in different parts of the United States and of the world to study their local situations and contribute their findings so that the organization could reach sound conclusions and outline a plan of action for improvement in women's status.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer, possibly with light rain late Sunday; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probable snow changing to rain in north portion tonight and Sunday; light rain in south portion Sunday; rise in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy and warmer, followed by occasional light rain in the afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	55	Minneapolis	32	50
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	60	70
Chicago	44	58	New York	48	60
Denver	42	66	Norfolk	54	68
Helena, Mont.	12	50	Philadelphia	46	64
Jacksonville	60	76	St. Louis	48	66
Kansas City	54	68	San Francisco	50	64
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	40	62
Miami	74	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 9.
B—Maximum Nov. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:03 p. m., height, 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 10:20 a. m., height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

Movement Is Started to Put Call for Two-Year Sessions Of Legislature to Test Vote

A test vote to sound out public opinion on biennial legislative sessions for Massachusetts is planned in the 1936 election, it was learned today at the State House.

A member of the special recess commission appointed by the 1935 legislature to study biennials, it is understood, will file a petition for a referendum under the public opinion act. The move will not affect the status of the initiative petition on the subject now pending before the Legislature and on which the 1936 session must vote before prorogation.

However, if attempted, it will be a clever bit of strategy on the part of those who do not believe in the biennial system, which is now operative in all but six of the 48 states. One of those six states, Alabama, has legislative sessions only once every four years.

Would Show Trend

First, the move would give the legislators an indication of public sentiment on biennials before a final legislative vote becomes necessary at the 1937-1938 sessions.

As the initiative petition calls for an amendment to the Constitution, it must be approved by a three-fourths majority of two successive legislatures. The 1936 Legislature can safely approve the biennial petition with a public opinion vote pending on the question, for the status of public opinion would be known before the 1937-1938 legislature passed on the subject.

Furthermore, a test vote would prove correct or incorrect the contention of biennial session backers that the public would favor the plan by a 4-to-1 majority, if given a chance to vote.

Test Vote Not Final

In addition, several legislators have been placed "on the spot" for opposing biennial sessions, the charge being that they are refusing to let the public vote on the matter. A test vote, which would not be final, but would make known the public attitude, would make things more comfortable for the opposing legislators.

Those who favor the biennial system insist that the state would save $400,000 a year by holding sessions every two years instead annually. Of course this saving is computed on the basis that no special sessions would be called between the regular sessions and on the assumption that departments, with more administrative work thrown upon them, would not add to their personnel.

Saves Little, Say Opponents

Opponents of biennials feel that if a public opinion vote is scheduled in 1936 they will be able to convince the voters that biennials will, in the end, save little money for the Commonwealth and make for less efficient government. These opponents, in fact, declare that biennials will add something to State expenses. They argue that it will not take many special sessions or many new jobs to consume completely the anticipated $400,000 saving.

These same opponents charge that the importance of biennials has been overemphasized by the Massachusetts State Grange and numerous taxpayer's organizations. They add that the average man is not at all familiar with the biennial amendment. They say that a "straw" vote would prove this contention. To many legislative authorities, it appears that there will be no strong opposition to the proposed "straw" vote.

Recess Report Awaited

Meanwhile, the report of the special recess commission, composed of the Joint Rules Committee of the House and Senate, is awaited with interest. It has conducted several hearings on biennials.

This commission was established by the last legislative session merely to forestall initial approval of the biennial proposal. Its establishment ended a long fight during which slightly more than one-fourth of the 280 members of the Legislature voted to approve biennials, although the vote was nullified through clever parliamentary maneuvers on the part of the majority.

The opponents of biennials originally hoped that by referring the question to a special commission they would have time to strengthen their forces and thus kill the proposal during the 1936 session. The public-opinion vote changes the picture somewhat.

Scholarship Funds Sought at Meeting Of Vassar Alumnae

The Associate Alumnae of Vassar College, which has been responsible for several of the college's most progressive steps, began its semi-annual meeting yesterday in Boston where it is said the first alumnae chapter was established. The meeting will last through Nov. 11.

Started in December, 1875, the first step of the Boston alumnae group was the raising of a scholarship fund as a memorial to the first "Lady Principal," Miss Hanna Lyman. And as the Associate Alumnae meet some 60 years later, their chief work, according to alumnae officials, is the raising of two scholarships to be given to freshmen from Boston and its vicinity.

Vassar, incorporated in 1861 as "Vassar Female College," opened with a faculty of eight and a student body of 353. In 1867, Vassar graduated its first class of four members who received the temporary certificate stating that they were "entitled to be admitted to the first degree of liberal arts." In those days the advisability of allowing women to participate in the rights and privileges of a full bachelor's degree was greatly questioned.

Under the leadership of James Monroe Taylor and of the present head, Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, Vassar has advanced to a leading position in American education. And to this progress, its alumnae contributed much. Between 1882 and 1884, they raised funds for a gymnasium and an observatory. Later on, through the work of the graduate group, a list was compiled of 500 schools and teachers qualified to prepare students for Vassar.

The present meeting will be attended by graduates now prominent in social, educational and other fields. Among the important events on the program are discussions of "What the College Woman Can Do as a Citizen," "Education and Youth," and "Admissions to Vassar and the Handling of Student Academic Records." High light of the three days' activities is a dinner in honor of President and Mrs. MacCracken on Saturday evening. Headquarters for the sessions is The College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Alumnae Aide

© Bachrach

Miss Marion Hutchinson of West Newton; Treasurer of the Boston Branch of Vassar Alumnae

ing tomorrow. The conference will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Barry Sullivan, Province Director, and Miss Lillian K. Rogers, president of the Boston chapter.

Canadian Men Outtalk Mt. Holyoke Debaters

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—A men's team from Canadian universities defeated the Mount Holyoke girls here last night in the first debate of the season for the local college.

The Canadian debaters were J. Ernest Richardson of Dalhousie University and William Morrisey of the University of New Brunswick. The Mount Holyoke debaters were Miss Rosamond Frame of Auburndale and Miss Elsie Russell of Buffalo.

Dean Pound to Address Women's Sorority Group

Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School will be the guest speaker at the Saturday night banquet of the Phi Delta Delta, women's honorary legal sorority, to be held at the Hotel Kenmore.

Prominent women lawyers and law school graduates from all over New England and New York State will attend the two-day conference starting tomorrow. The conference will be in charge of Mrs. Alice Barry Sullivan, Province Director, and Miss Lillian K. Rogers, president of the Boston chapter.

Young Republicans of East Told to Protect State Rights

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 9 (AP)—Eastern State Republican Governors and U. S. Representatives from Missouri and New York joined 1000 politically-minded young men and women of New England today at the third New England conference of Young Republicans.

Early arriving members of the conference heard Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont deplore concentration of power at Washington. "The party needs progressive leaders to guard state rights," he said at a pre-conference dinner last night.

Governor Smith told the Young Republicans they were living in an "interesting age, in which you will have an opportunity to see whose judgment is best as to the general welfare of the country."

A two-day meeting, during which the facilities of hotels, a community house and a state armory will be utilized, opened officially this morning, with a series of discussions anent current governmental and economic problems.

Among the subjects discussed at this morning's session were: "Interstate Compacts for Industry and Labor," led by Ralph E. Langdell of Manchester, N. H.; "Veterans' Compensations," by Burtson S. Sisco of Montpelier; "Monetary Problems and Inflation," by State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Massachusetts.

Carlos Ellis, secretary of the Middlesex County, Conn., Young Republicans, opened the afternoon session with an address on the problems of agriculture. He was followed by Ronald Bridges of Sanford, Maine, brother of the New Hampshire Governor, in a discussion of economy in government.

Resolutions will be adopted at the concluding session of the conference tomorrow.

Football Pranksters Suspended by Trinity

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Twenty-one Trinity students, charged with smearing paint over the goal posts and press box at Wesleyan on the eve of the football game between these rivals a week ago, have been suspended.

The administrative committee and the faculty of the college also ordered that official reprimands be given 14 other students.

All of the penalties, announced last night, were recommended by the undergraduate senate.

Ten of the students were suspended for three weeks and 11 for one week as a result of the incident, which some sources feared might lead to a break in the football relations between these old rivals. Wesleyan won the game Saturday, bringing to an end Trinity's string of 15 consecutive victories.

Educators Minimize College Radicalism

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Two college presidents shared the opinion yesterday that radicalism in colleges in this country displays only a "healthy sign."

Tyler Dennett, president of the Williams, derided "red scares" in colleges of the United States, in an address at the second annual dinner of the alumni of Amherst, Williams and Wesleyan at the University Club here last night.

"What little radicalism there is," President Dennett said, "displays a healthy sign." He criticized the national Administration of government.

J. L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan, indicated approval of Dr. Dennett's sentiments on "reds," in academic life, and estimated that only 5 per cent are radicals.

Democratic Revolt Threatens Council's Confirmation Of Baker for Superior Judge

Democratic opposition to Governor Curley's nomination of J. Arthur Baker, member of the Executive Council, to a $12,000 seat on the Superior Court bench, has developed and threatens to hold up his confirmation, scheduled for the council meeting next Wednesday.

One Democratic councilor, talking off the record, declared today that he will oppose Mr. Baker's nomination on the ground that there are several capable Democratic lawyers who should be given the appointment rather than a "renegade" Republican.

Russell Holds Key

The councilor, it is understood, is attempting to obtain the support of Philip J. Russell, newly appointed Democratic member of the council. Whether Mr. Russell, who was appointed by Governor Curley, will yield to the pleadings is questionable however. If he does, it means that the Governor will not be successful in his efforts to reward Mr. Baker, who turned over the council to the Governor by failing to vote for or against Mr. Russell's nomination to the council.

If the unnamed Democrat and Mr. Russell line up against Mr. Baker, the votes of even two of the three Republican members would create a tie, and thus block the appointment. It is certain that two Republican members, Winfield A. Shuster and Frank A. Brooks, will stand against the Baker appointment. The third, Joseph B. Grossman, is a bit doubtful as he has said, "There have been worse judges than Baker." With this line-up, the Governor may be forced to do some real political maneuvering in order to give Mr. Baker the Supreme Court post vacated by the late Judge Frederick J. MacLeod.

Need of Bait Seen

The Democratic opposition in the Council has given rise to the belief that if the Governor wants Mr. Baker's appointment confirmed he must hold out a little bait to the rebellious Democrat in the council. What that bait may be is not known, but possibly it might consist of jobs for constituents or even a job for the councilor himself.

The councilor's opposition to appointment of Republicans to posts to which he believes Democrats are entitled is not of the "lone wolf" variety. Several other Democrats have also expressed the same opposition.

Buckley's Position

There is some speculation as to whether Thomas F. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, is enjoying the Curley appointment tactics. For several months Mr. Buckley, who may be a Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1936, has hounded the National Administration for its policy of giving lucrative jobs to Republicans, rather than to deserving Democrats.

Now with the Governor adopting practically the same policy in Massachusetts, it places Mr. Buckley in a difficult position, for it is certain that he does not wish to incur the Governor's antagonism, despite the fact that Tuesday's election results placed the Governor in an unfavorable position at present.

Mr. Baker's appointment is not the only one which may rankle in the hearts of the Democrats. Representative Ernest J. Dean, Republican defender of the Governor's bond issue program, appears to be in line for Samuel A. York's job as state commissioner of conservation.

Bridgeport Mayor Acclaims Socialist Victory in Reading

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy congratulated Reading, Penna., Socialists late today on their victory in the recent municipal election.

"I am indeed pleased to hear of the victory scored by Socialists in Reading," said the Chief Executive, who was re-elected on the Socialist ticket for a third term Tuesday. "Voters everywhere are repudiating the older parties for clean, honest government at the hands of the Socialists.

"Evidence of Socialist success in administering business of Bridgeport is reflected in the voting throughout Connecticut. Several towns adjacent to Bridgeport are recording increased support at every election.

"In no time, other cities will be emulating our success."

A message from the Reading Socialists inviting Mayor McLevy to attend a celebration in that city Nov. 21, was to be delivered late today to the Bridgeport Executive, at present on a three-day vacation before inauguration ceremonies.

Tragic Trail Left By Drinking Driver

SACO, Maine, Nov. 9 (AP)—A second high school student passed on today, victim of an automobile which plowed through 50 snake-dancers, celebrating in anticipation of an Armistice Day football game.

The second victim was 15-year-old Emile Hebert, who passed on at Webber Hospital several hours after Edna Rose Tarr, 17, succumbed. Both lived in Biddeford.

Coincident with the news of Hebert's death, city marshal George E. Mapes reported that Robert Adams, driver of the machine, had been drinking before his car rolled into the group of students holding a celebration in advance of the Armistice Day football game between Biddeford High School and Thornton Academy.

Three other students were in critical condition at Trull and Webber hospitals and 12 others were less seriously hurt. All were Biddeford High and Grammar School pupils.

Berkshire Estate Sold, Largest Deal in Years

LEE, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Highlawn, the 991-acre estate of late Lila B. Field, has been sold to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wilde in the biggest real estate transaction in the Berkshires in many years. The price was not made public. Mrs. Wilde is the daughter of William B. O. Field.

The estate includes 53 buildings, housing 17 families, and including Highlawn Farm, once a show place, now a farming center of high repute which has an extensive milk trade.

Shipping Records Set Up By Port of Southampton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. — Traffic records are being set up by the Port of Southampton. The average monthly figure this year for July and August was 2,117,159 tons handled. This exceeded by 7357 tons the previous record for those two months established in 1929, before the shipping depression began.

For the first eight months of this year the number of passengers arriving increased by 29.144 per cent, compared with 1934. Gross income tonnage increased by 876,894 tons, and outward by 861,225 tons.

• What Do You Know About The 34 MILLION DOLLAR LEECH?

TUNE IN STATION WBZ—WBZA SUNDAY, 3:45 P. M.

THE PURITAN LEAGUE, BOSTON

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist.....	Northwestern - No-	Baseball school....	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Jackie Heller; orch...	tre Dame game..	Carl Moore's Orch.	uanian musicale.
5:30	String ensemble....	Record program..	CBS dance music.	Sport Matinee.....
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	"Emerald Gems"..	High school scores	Sport Matinee.....
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler".	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	News; records.....	Sport Comment....	Girls vocal trio...
6:30	News; features.....	Music; soloist....	Football Reporter.	Getting the News.
6:45	Irish Minstrels.....	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch..	CBS vocalist.....
7:00	Barrett's Orchestra...	"Sports Review"..	"Family on Tour";	News Service.....
7:15	Kaye Fayre, songs...	"Popeye" sketch...	comedy; soloists.	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal.....	Band concert; In-	Eddie Dooley.....
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise....	Strange Facts.....	dian legend.....	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	NBC piano duo.....	"Your Hit Pa-	Minute Men: studio	Paige's Orchestra;
8:15	Boston Symphony	rade"; Al Good-	speakers	vocal soloists....
8:30	Orchestra, Richard	man's Orchestra;	Block's Orchestra;	Boy from Ireland.
8:45	Burgin, conductor;	soloists; trios...	vocal soloists.....	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	Joseph Szigeti, violin	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Lily Pons, soprano;	Essex County Op-
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists....	chorus; orchestra.	era Company....
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau; Wallace	Marty May-time;	Mutually Yours...
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Chester	Augustine's Orch..	News Service.....
10:00	cago: soloists and	Morris; Helen	American Red	Gretta Palmer....
10:15	specialties	Broderick; others.	Cross Roll Call:	Rhythm Girls.....
10:30	"Carefree Carnival":	Army Ball: Leo	speakers from	Bill McCune and
10:45	popular variety.....	Reisman's Orch.	four cities.....	his orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	New Service.....	Johnny Hamp and
11:15	NBC dance music....	Sports; orchestra	Hamp's Orchestra.	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Reggie Childs and	Perley Stevens and	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Trinity Church....	Salt Lake City	"Freilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club.....	choir and organ..	zen"; Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	"Romany Trail";	matic sketch.....
12:45	Orchestra; Leonca-	cago Round Table	Relay from London	Polish program...
1:00	valle's "Pagliacci";	United States Ma-	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	soloists; chorus....	rines program...	with speakers;	instrumentalists.
1:30	National Youth Con-	Words and Music:	soloists; music...	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference: talk; music.	soloists; narrator.	Sisters of Skillet..	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: dramatic	Bible Players: dra-	High schools' orch-	Perole String
2:15	sketch; Madriguera's	matic sketch.....	estra; chorus.....	Quartet recital..
2:30	Orchestra; soloist;	"Vox Pop"; side-	Hawaiian music...	Talk on Ethiopia.
2:45	symph. orch.; talk..	walk interviews..	News Service.....	Augustine's Orch..
3:00	"Your English".....	Walter Smith and	Dance music.....	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra.....	Ed. J. O'Brien....	monic - Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music....	"The Widow's Son,"	Hawaiian music....	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	Boy Scout program..	dramatic sketch..	Adrian O'Brien....	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	Temple of Song:	Special program	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick....	capella choir.....	with speaker and	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	Vocal soloist.....	music	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet.....	Concert pianist....	Rines's Orch.; vo-	Carnegie Hall....
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloist.....	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama....	nade: variety....	Soloist; orchestra	ists; orchestra...
5:30	Becker dog talk.....	Dream Drama.....	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Goodman's Orch...	Novelty quintet...	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York..	Popular vocalists &	night; orchestra..
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	NBC dance music..	organist	"Smiling Ed".....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists...	Anson Weeks's Or.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Green's Orchestra..	ice sketch.....	cott; orchestra..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra .	News; speaker.....	company; orch....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	guest orchestra..	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Polish program....
8:45	ists; vocal groups...	vocal sextet.....	Farnol drama....	Heidt's Orchestra.
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	Mischa Levitzki,	Theremin; poems..
9:15	loists; orchestra....	popular soloists..	pianist; symph-	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	ony orchestra,	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Nella Goodelle.....	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Club.....
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Jose Iturbi, pian-	Amateur Theater	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's.....	ist; symphony or-	of the Air.....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Bill Wirges's Orch.;	chestra, Erno	Freddie Rich's	Hank Halstead and
10:45	vocal soloists.....	Rapee, conductor.	Penthouse Party.	his orchestra.....

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ (WJZ), WEEI (WEAF), WNAC (WABC), Address by President Roosevelt at Arlington; soloist; band.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: History—"New York."
3:00 WNAC (WABC), International Armistice Day program: "The Family of Nations."

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ), Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WAAB, "Echoes of the World War"; drama; music.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Clark Gable in "His Misleading Lady."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; Josef Pasternack's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), "The Life of Andrew Carnegie"; sketches; music.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Concert Band, Frank Simon, conductor; Bennett Chapple, narrator.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

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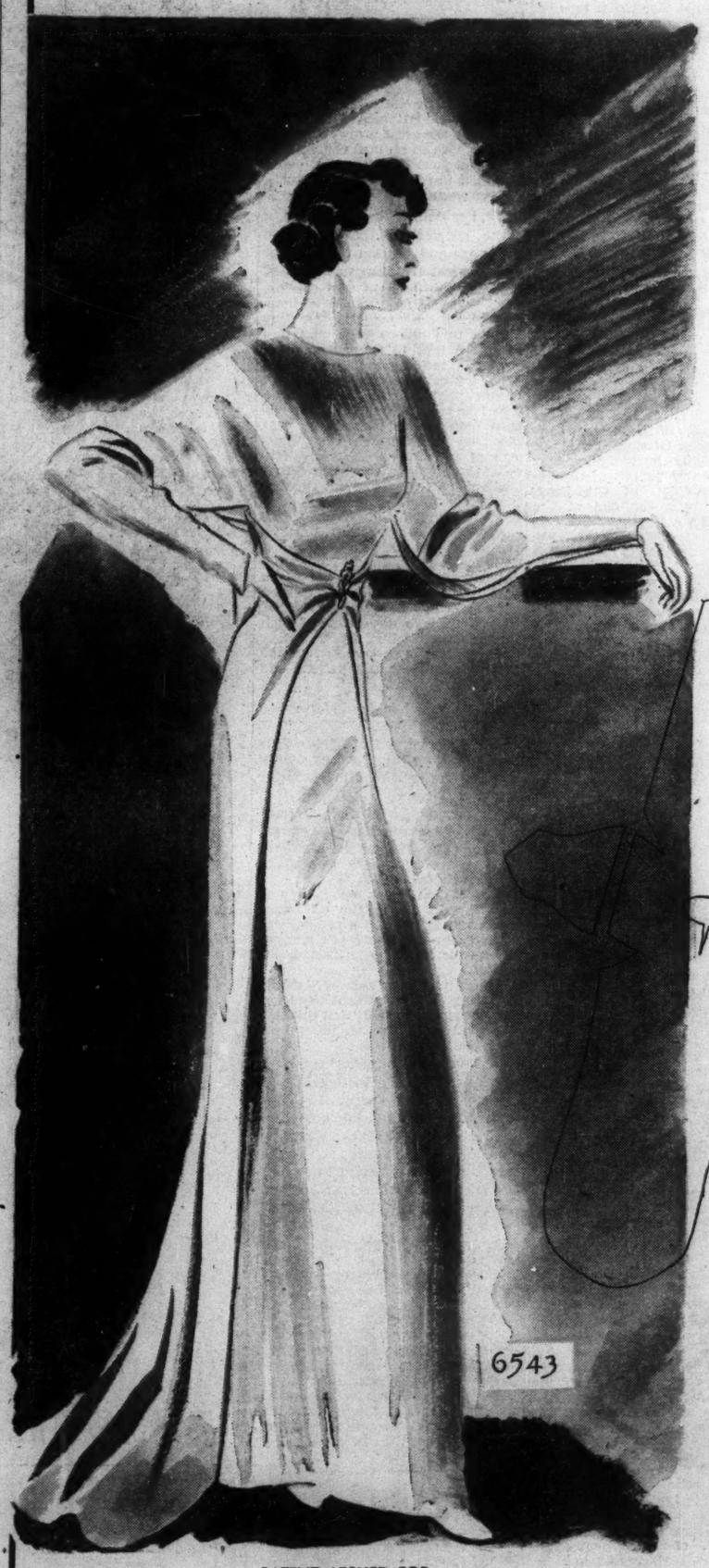

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BUTTERICK "STYLE LEADERS OF THE WORLD"

Hopkins Insists Relief Is Kept Free of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—When newspapers, Republicans or anybody else identify his actions with partisan politics, they are wrong, Harry L. Hopkins, record-setting new-deal relief giver, declares.

Perturbed, first by the political interpretation placed on his attack on Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas and second, by charges that WPA money was poured into Kentucky just before the elections this week, Mr. Hopkins bluntly told newspaper reporters yesterday that "no relief has ever been given or ever will be given on a political basis. This job, involving whether people eat or not is far too serious to be playing partisan politics," he declared. "It requires the co-operation of everybody."

Mr. Hopkins stuck by his charge made last week that the Kansas Governor had not contributed "one thin dime toward relief and had not attempted to raise any money." With the State Government furnishing only a small portion of the administrative expenses, the burden has fallen almost entirely on the local subdivisions, he said. Asked what difference it made who appropriated the money so long as the unemployed were taken care of, Mr. Hopkins explained that where cities and counties furnished the funds it means that practically the entire cost is raised through real estate taxes.

"I don't think that should be," the administrator said, pointing out that state governments had wider taxing powers. He indicated that he chiefly favors state income taxes as means of raising relief money, saying he did not like sales taxes because "they fall almost directly on the poor people."

The fact that the Kansas state constitution places responsibility for relief on the county is not considered a sufficient reason for Mr. Landon's inactivity by Mr. Hopkins. Other states have changed their constitutions at the suggestion of the Federal Administration, he said.

"I was surprised to see the effect of what I said last week," Mr. Hopkins told reporters who wanted to know more about the "presidential boom" that had been begun. "I was surprised that what I might say should have any political significance. Nothing was further from my thought.

"The thing I'm interested in," he continued, "is to see that these people who have no share in the national income from private industry get what they need, and at the same time to protect the taxpayers' interest. The whole thing is too serious a business to get mixed up in politics. I certainly would be betraying the public trust if I did. I never have done it and never will.

"If things I say are interpreted as political, I can't help it, but that is not the motivation of this office."

The $4,000,000,000 works program, heading toward a goal of ending the dole by Dec. 1, is "moving very fast now," Mr. Hopkins reported. Figures from the Comptroller General's office today showed that allotments for quick, cheap WPA projects had passed the $1,000,000,000 mark.

Four more states, Rhode Island, Iowa, Georgia and New Mexico have received their last federal relief allotment, the WPA administrator announced. Some 20 more will be dropped Nov. 15 and the rest by Dec. 1, under present plans.

A new regulation states that no one shall get a work relief job who was not on the relief rolls on Nov. 1. Mr. Hopkins said this step was taken to put an end to recent loadings of people on relief rolls by local administrators.

In a review of the recent pick-up in employment, the American Federation of Labor today estimated that 427,000 jobs had been given to the unemployed by private industry from August to September. This was reckoned as the first gain of any importance since September, 1933, when, with the aid of NRA, 880,000 jobs were created. The federation asserted that if the NRA had still been alive the gain this year would have been much larger, because hours would have been shorter.

Hebrews and the Revelation of John

Noted Bible Students, Including Mary Baker Eddy, Attribute Authorship of Hebrews to Paul—The Apocalypse Portrays Struggle Between Evil and Good With Righteousness Triumphant in the End

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirty-Sixth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO wrote it? is one of the first questions asked regarding any piece of literature. The importance of this question of authorship is often placed above content—a situation which does not conform to the best logic. For above all else the value of any literary effort is the essence of its message.

Is it true? Does it possess something of permanent value to humanity? Is it inspiring, informative, entertaining, artistic? These are the queries that should have first place in determining the value of any writing.

This rule is a prime necessity in making a survey of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Notwithstanding its attribution to Paul in the caption of the book in the Authorized Version, there still remains a difference of opinion among Bible scholars as to the authorship of this, one of the most important books in the New Testament.

Certain facts, contend some scholars, are patent from internal evidences: that the author was most probably an Alexandrian Jew, a man of sound scholarship and of great culture, who had an intimate knowledge of the history and character of those to whom the letter is addressed: that Timothy was a friend; and it seems conclusive, they say, that the author was of the second generation of Christians.

Attributed to Paul

Some writers of the early church, however, and some of the nineteenth century as well, ascribed the work to Paul; others, to Barnabas. Among the recognized Bible students of this later period who definitely credit Paul with being the author of Hebrews is Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; and the writer of this article is in complete accord with her views on the subject.

The Latin historian, Tertullian, speaks of it as "Barnabas to the Hebrews." Later its authorship was assigned to Clement of Alexandria, and by others to Priscilla, wife of Aquila, to Apollos, and even to Philip, the evangelist.

Confirming the authorship by Paul, as indicated in the New Testament Canon, is a statement by Conybeare and Howson in their excellent "Life and Epistles of St. Paul." After discussing the authorship pro and con, they say:

"Finally, we may observe that, notwithstanding the doubts which we have recorded, we need not scruple to speak of this portion of Scripture by its canonical designation, as 'the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Hebrews.' We have seen that Jerome expresses the greatest doubts concerning its authorship: Origen also says, 'the writer is known to God alone:' the same doubts are expressed by Eusebius and by Augustine: yet all these great writers refer to the words of the Epistle as the words of Paul."

Written in Best Greek

But from the problem of authorship, to gain its lesson and its inspiration, we may turn to the Epistle itself. It was written in Greek, as refined and beautiful in its language are any portion of the New Testament. The date of its appearance is probably toward the end of the eighth decade of the Christian era, at a time subsequent to the terrible persecutions to which the Christians of Rome were subjected during the reign of Nero.

It was addressed to Christians who were Hebrews, that is, to Jews who spoke the Hebrew tongue and had adopted Christianity. Other opinion is to the effect that the Epistle refers to the sufferings and persecutions of the Christians in Jerusalem, just prior to the destruction of the city in 70 A. D.

The purpose of its author is to rouse the Hebrews who were inclined to drift from the fundamentals of the Christianity which they had adopted. The dangers of apostasy are set forth with much emphasis. In fact, this, rather than the form of Christianity itself, appears to occupy the mind of the writer. That the falling away was toward some phase of Judaism is apparent in the author's constant presentation of the superiority of the new covenant to the old. What the old presented only as shadow, as formalism and promise, the new embodies as all that is perfect, substantial, and final in religion.

Fulfilling of Old Testament

The author explains the Messianic priesthood of Christ and its advantages over the old Jewish practice. He finds in the Old Testament (the LXX) that Jesus is really the final high priest, in an order older than Aaron, or even than Abraham, himself. Jesus, as the true high priest, made the supreme sacrifice of himself, and thereafter took his seat at the right hand of God.

The author of Hebrews defines faith, and emphasizes the necessity of holding to the Christian's hope in the face of severest persecutions, for the reward of the faithful is sure. Through faith, men have laid hold of the unseen realities and now, although martyred, they are witnessing the struggles of the faithful, with the expectancy that they will endure to the end. "Faith is for him (the author) a force working toward ethical ideals, a power which enables men of every nation and class to live lives of noble self-denial for righteousness' sake, 'as seeing him who is invisible'" (J. R. Willis, Hasting Bible Dictionary, p. 340).

The Epistle ends with exhortations and warnings. The faith and courage of the martyr must be to them a living example. The writer tells of Timothy's release from prison, and sends salutations for himself and his brethren.

Revelation

No other question of authorship of New Testament literature has occasioned so intense and so prolonged a controversy as the "Johannine problem," especially in relation to the Apocalypse, "the Revelation of John." From the days of the early Christian writers to the present time, the question of authorship of this book has been argued. To be sure, there are many partisans, some quite assured as to the accuracy of their conclusions; but the fact that scholars still disagree leaves the question for many without a definite answer.

In an excellent little book by Professor Goodspeed, "The Story of the New Testament," is found a simple solution accepted by many. For, as it has been pointed out, the question of authorship is far less important than the quality of the message conveyed. Professor Goodspeed cuts the Gordian knot by simply stating that among the early victims of the renewed persecution of Christians, presumably near the end of the First Century, a Christian prophet, John, by name, living at Ephesus, was arrested on the charge of being a Christian, and exiled to the nearby island of Patmos.

So confined, he was no longer able personally to comfort and console the Christians in the churches of Asia Minor, whose presbyter he had been. Accordingly, he wrote letters to the seven churches of Asia Minor, his messages finally expanding into a book. He adopted as his mode of writing the apocalyptical form, a kind of prophecy wherein symbolism is largely employed.

It is impossible, say some scholars, that the author of the fourth Gospel which is written in refined and beautiful Greek could by any means have lapsed into the rather unlettered Greek of the common people in which the Apocalypse was written. It is like comparing the language of an Addison with the speech of an untutored farmer. A solution of this problem may be that while the vision was John's, as it undoubtedly was, and of which the writer is thoroughly convinced, it was recorded by another, perhaps a student, at John's behest.

It was in the latter days of the beloved apostle that this vision appeared and he might well have employed an amanuensis. This seems a rational solution of the problem, for it conforms to the authority of the book itself as to its source. It leaves the authorship with John and furnishes logical explanation of the marked difference in the literary style of the Johannine books.

The apocalyptical was not a new type of literature. A portion of the book of Daniel is cast in the same mold. Many apocalyptical writings were produced in the last centuries before Christ, and during the early centuries of the Christian era many others appeared. Quite often the name of some notable personage was attached to the writing, the better to attract public attention.

The Revelation of John was selected for the New Testament canon because of its authorship and also because of its genuineness as a true, spiritual experience. It stands unique in New Testament literature, and it seems a fitting close to this most sacred of all Christian books.

All that comes before deals with the teachings of Jesus and their application to the solution of human problems; with righteous living and the salvation resulting therefrom; with the historical facts of the Messiah's presence in the flesh, and of redemption through faith buttressed by understanding of the Christ message.

The Apocalypse goes further. It deals with the terrific struggle between externalized evil and personified good, which goes on until finally overcome by "the blood of the Lamb." There follows the reign of the triumphant righteous when, evil destroyed, the great army of the redeemed, "which no man could number," continues forever in the divine Presence, in everlasting joy and unending worship.

Fountain of Inspiration

The purpose of the author to encourage and hearten those struggling against the intensified evil of that day has brought like comfort and consolation to Christians through all the ages since, for they find in this unique book profound assurance that to those who overcome evil, lasting joy follows.

The Apocolypse reveals a series of visions seen "in the Spirit," and therefore spiritually inspired. It has been pointed out by scholars that this type of literature is the succession of prophecy, with this difference; the Prophets were assured that God's plans are carried out through the instrumentality of a co-operation with mankind in the present world.

Apocalyptists, on the contrary, having become discouraged over the then state of affairs mundane, did not despair as they were convinced that God would vindicate Himself through catastrophic intervention, that is, through direct interposition for the destruction of evil. The Book of Revelation is an endless fountain of inspiration for the patient and persistent student.

Following publication in The Christian Science Monitor, this series will be issued in book form

GOP Youth Urged On New Course To Escape Extremes

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9 (AP)—George Olmsted, national chairman, charged leaders of the Young Republican Organization gathered for a national conference today with the responsibility of finding an "American way" on which young Americans could unite.

"This new way, the American way," he said, "should avoid the bureaucratic or political tyranny of the New Deal on the left and the economic tyranny of the old order on the right."

Disclaiming any intention to write a Republican platform, Mr. Olmsted, in a keynote address prepared for delivery at the opening session of a three-day meeting listed 10 points he said were a consensus of the Young Republican viewpoint of the "American way," as follows:

1. Bring government expenditures within income, reduce and equalize the tax burden, stabilize currency on a sound basis, and begin paying debts, all as rapidly as possible.
2. Provide adequate relief for all who want work but cannot obtain employment and furnish support for the aged and infirm who are in need.
3. Work for better wages and hours of labor that American families may live comfortably and revise laws which necessitate destructive competition.
4. Support measures which will help and oppose restrictions and laws which hinder the sound functioning of our basic industries such as farming, mining, manufacturing, and transportation.
5. Keep government an umpire and regulator rather than a competitor of private business.
6. Maintain state and local rights and encourage regional compacts between the states.
7. Create and share the income of the nation by encouraging proper wages to labor, fair return to farmers, and reasonable profit to stockholders.
8. Protect American living standards, and tear down all unnecessary barriers to international trade, travel, and exchange.
9. Preserve opportunity of every American citizen to rise as high as possible and charge him with the responsibility for his neighbors' well-being.
10. Guard the Constitution as the foundation of our liberty and of representative government.

Students Advised To Refuse Signing Pacifist Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Extreme individual pacifist action, such as signing a pledge not to support the Government in any war, is usually not only wrong, but futile, Dr. Ernest Hatch Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, told students at an assembly here.

Proponents of a pacifist pledge have been active on the campus; and Dr. Wilkins pointed out that though he opposed war and respected anyone who could sign such a pledge with full recognition of its implications and full readiness to bear the cost, he felt that the effect of this action would be but to hamper ultimate peace achievement.

"The most directly effective way in which any citizen can promote the cause of peace," he suggested, "is by doing all he can to lead his Government to take effective steps toward peace."

The desire to help prevent and suppress war, Dr Wilkins said he shared intensely. But, he held, it does not follow that we should give adherence to any and every particular plan proposed.

"Bad as war is," he said, "mankind has been faced, and may yet be faced, with the choice between war and some condition which is even worse than war. . . . I would prescribe for every pacifist this exercise: Review with the utmost care the causes and the consequences of every war of which he can find adequate record; and ask himself in each case where human progress was on the whole advanced or retarded by that war, and whether, if advanced, the advancement could, in the then circumstances, have come without war."

Nationwide Peace Rallies Staged by College Students

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Students of a number of colleges yesterday shouted "Down With War" in peace demonstrations intended to be nationwide on the campuses of the country.

Boston police estimated 1600 persons heard student speakers on the Common urge "a mobilization for peace."

In New York, Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York, was booed when he called "unconstitutional and illegal" a pledge not to "fight for my country in any war." The pledge was thunderously approved by 2500 students at the gathering. Demonstrations for peace were also held in New York at Columbia University, New York University and other schools.

18,500 Attend Rallies

The national student federation estimated 18,850 college students participated in New York anti-war meetings.

Addressing Columbia students, Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, called the peace movement "an opiate which dulls the pain rather than a cure which removes the cause."

Andrew McLaughlin, professor emeritus of history, told 1000 students assembled at the University of Chicago:

"We must hope for a world where disputes can be settled without bloodshed if America is to retain democracy."

St. Louis Meeting

Posters warning against U. S. entry into another European war were displayed at the mass meeting on the quadrangle of Washington University, St. Louis.

Handbills ridiculing the peace meeting at the University of Minnesota were distributed about the campus before it convened.

A number of other schools arranged for their peace meetings to be held Monday, Armistice Day.

Organizations urging the demonstrations included the National Student Federation of America, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Student Council, Student League for Industrial Democracy, National Student League, Committee on Militarism in Education, American League Against War and Fascism, Interseminary Movement, American Youth Congress, and Intercollegiate Council.

Youths and Veterans To Stage Rival Parades

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 9 (AP)—Two rival parades—one to "honor the colors"—and one "without flag-waving"—will feature Tulsa's Armistice Day program

Controversy flared when the Christian Youth Council announced it would sponsor a parade "without flag-waving, drum - beating and demonstrations inclined to emphasize the romantic side of war."

Tulsa veterans denounced the proposal as "a slight to the flag," and took steps to mobilize a second parade in which "the colors will be honored."

Marshall L. Smith, president of the Tulsa Military and Veterans Liaison Council, declared the council demanded that the flag have its "proper place" in Armistice Day observances.

Some veterans, he said, became heated in denunciation of the "flagless" march.

Alan Cook, an officer of the youth council, declared no slight to the flag was intended.

"I see no reason why we should change our plans and we'll go right ahead with our parade as planned, I feel sure," Cook said, adding, however, the youth council had been offered the use of "100 American flags and 100 Christian flags and they probably will be displayed in the parade."

Mediator Appointed

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Otto Beyer of Virginia a member of the National Mediation Board succeeding John M. Carmody, resigned.

Italians Plan Simpler Living Under Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

wines, etc. Italy can very well do without these luxuries in times of crisis, it is asserted.

Can Be Replaced

Many foreign products, it is claimed, will be replaced by Italian goods.

Initial difficulties of preparation and of costs will have to be overcome, but these are not regarded as unsurmountable obstacles. The Italians had hitherto not taken the trouble to go deeply into many interesting enterprises and had left the doors of the national market open to foreign products. Once international economic collaboration has been broken as a result of the imposition of sanctions, which would isolate Italy economically, all national enterprises will be encouraged.

Already researches and experiments in the chemical and mechanical laboratories have been intensified. Where, however, the efforts of the Italians themselves will not suffice, certain present foreign markets and suppliers will be substituted by new ones. The isolation of Italy cannot, in any case, be complete, it is remarked here.

Counting on Nonmembers

The countries outside the League and therefore free to trade with Italy are counted on to open useful doors.

Four neutral countries alone, Japan, Brazil, Germany and the United States, have together supplied in 1934 more than 30 per cent of Italian imports and bought more than 25 per cent of Italian products.

Austria and Hungary together account for 3.7 per cent of the imports and for 5 per cent of the total Italian exports. It is intended to expand trade with these countries. German coal supplies have already exceeded those of Great Britain reaching 40 per cent of the total of Italian imports as compared with 39 per cent representing the British share.

Hope for Progress

In the opinion of many Italian economists this disciplined national effort to meet the threat of sanctions will, in the long run, make for stable Italian progress. At the end of this economic war—for Italy considers sanctions as an economic war waged against her—the Italian consumption of foreign products will be definitely reduced and equally so the exports of the countries which used to supply them.

Another result will be a violent alteration of the course of Italian trade currents under the pressure of present needs.

Great reliance is being placed on those extensive and flourishing Italian communities which live in North and South America and which can collaborate in the formation of the new directions and developments of Italian trade.

Toronto Organizes Unemployed Classes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Business courses, technical and trade training, high school and academic subjects, and public school subjects for those who have not reached high school will be offered in the night school classes authorized by the board of education for unemployed young men and women this winter. These evening classes will be given the unemployed without fees.

In addition to these facilities, the Workers Educational Association is offering special instruction in such subjects as economics, psychology, political science, philosophy, literature, hygiene, outline of science and composition. The Y. W. C. A. has arranged special daytime classes and activities for unemployed girls, including instruction in weaving, dressmaking, craft work and home nursing. In addition the girls will be given the opportunity for physical exercises in the gymnasium or swimming pool.

Baruch Approves Economic Boycott To Enforce Peace

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Prospects of world peace, said Bernard M. Baruch last night, may be greatly strengthened by realization that international economic boycotts and attendant deprivation are the answer of world displeasure.

Discussing economic sanctions and neutrality in a WABC-Columbia broadcast, the New York financier and chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War, saw in application of sanctions against Italy a readily available measure for control of warlike ambitions of Germany and Japan.

Mr. Baruch also regarded the United States as the most important factor in successful application of sanctions against Japan, although he counseled against American entanglements.

Peace by Pressure

Enumerating the grim outgrowths of economic boycott against the nationals, both civilian and military, toward whom it is directed, Mr. Baruch said:

"When a nation realizes that by flying in the face of the good opinion of the rest of the world it may have economic sanctions forced upon it, we may have better prospects for peace in the world.

"If Italy can be brought to terms by economic pressure, so also can Germany; so, also, can Japan. Germany is a little more self-sustained than Italy, but not much more.

"Japan is somewhat more self-contained than Germany since her absorption of Chinese territory. Japan must hesitate and must fall in her conquest of China if the rest of the world placed an absolute boycott upon her to the extent of neither buying from nor selling to her. The most important factor in that action would be the United States.

Cruel to Italy

"The economic sanctions applied to Italy are the concrete expression of world disapproval. . . . It is a definite test of organized society. It is a cruel, a very cruel punishment of the Italian citizens.

"If the sanction principle succeeds, the world will have found a new way to keep peace without the bloodshed that seemed necessary before this was attempted."

The United States, not having an official part in League of Nation sanctions, has shown a sympathetic attitude in the President's neutrality proclamation, Mr. Baruch asserted.

"Once more our beloved America is facing the ever-present danger of involvement," he said. "But this time we shall escape, which proved impossible 18 years ago.

Danger Even in Avoidance

"We must firmly, finally and unalterably make up our minds to stay out. . . . That way lies our salvation. . . . But we should always keep in mind the ever-present danger that strict neutrality carried to its ultimate end is almost certain to result in war because, in itself, it becomes an act of war.

"It would be best to avoid all danger of embroilment, for once at war the cost in the lives of our youth would be incalculable. It would be better to forego dollar profits and escape that cost.

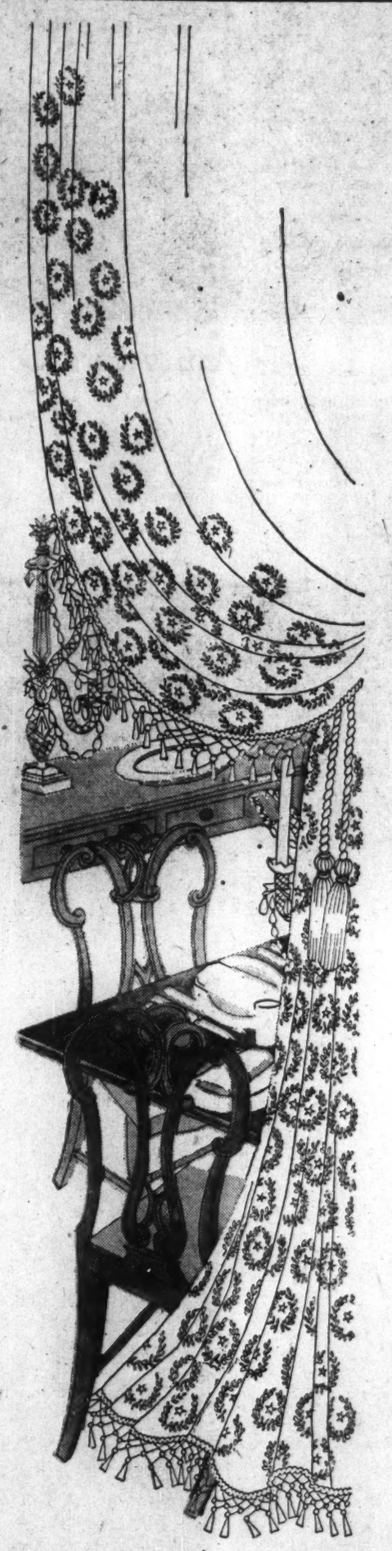
"But, if business of any sort is to be done by our people with a belligerent or with a neutral, who is a cover for a belligerent, then it must be wholly at the risk of the individual, with absolutely no national protection to his enterprise. If the profits go to him, then he must risk all the losses."

Hearst in New York From California Taxes

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst is back in "my home state of New York" because of California income taxes.

"If I stay there for six consecutive months I am subject to the new 15 per cent California income tax, so I have returned to my home state of New York," said the publisher.

"That is one of the purposes of my journey here. The other is, of course, business."



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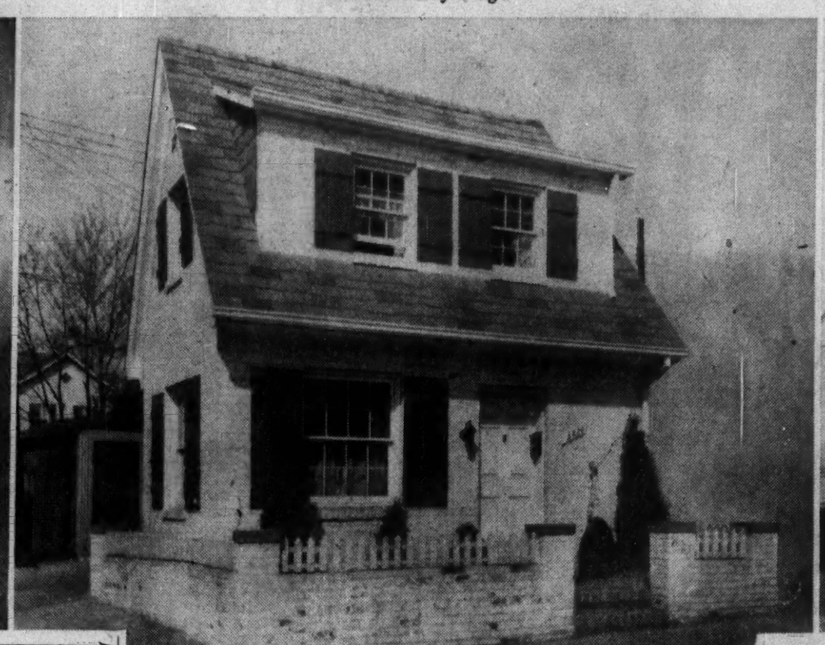
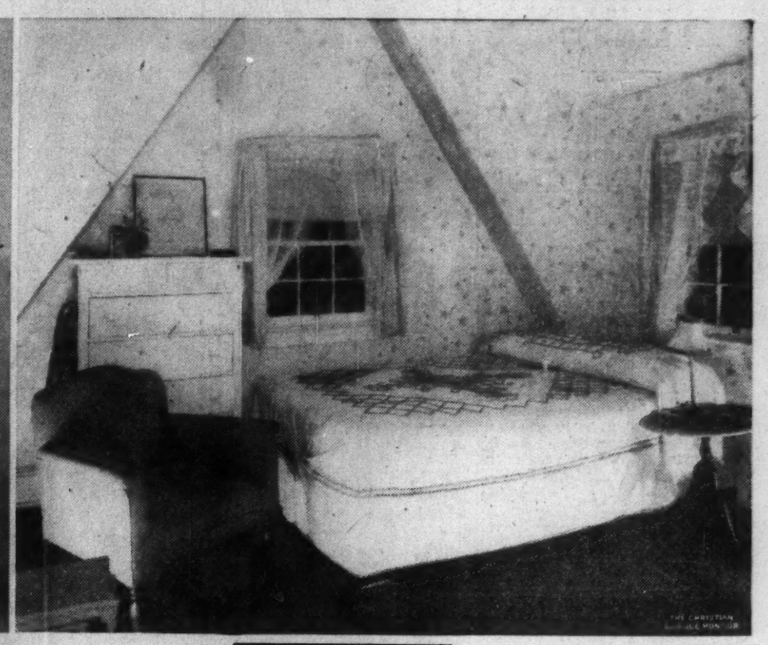




A house built in Washington, D. C., on a lot of land about 14 by 21 has one room on each floor and cost, furnished, about $3000. The successful carrying out of this project points to happy possibilities for those dwelling in apartments of one or two rooms.

A corner of the living room is shown at the left, above, and at the right a portion of the bedroom.

A Two-Room Town House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By **Graham C. Lytle**

Washington

IT SPRANG from the necessity of finding an attractive small home at a reasonable price in a desirable neighborhood. Unable to discover such a combination, an idea unfolded—to build a small home which would fulfill the above requirements. Coupled with this necessity was the thought which fired the deed: granted that an apartment-sized home was sufficiently large and desired, what legitimate reason was there why such a minute house should be of alley design or construction? Why should it not be a miniature replica of its more sizable and architecturally correct brethren? From these queries came decisions and action that resulted in the "housette" pictured above.

This particular answer to a perplexing question was built in Washington, D. C. Within a George Washington "dollar-across-the-Potomac" throw from the new British Embassy and the National Cathedral on one side, with old Georgetown and new Foxhall Village on the other, there came to light an area which the owner hesitatingly termed a lot. The hesitation was well founded, for the description read: 22 feet facing 37th Street; 21 feet facing north; 14 feet facing south (open because of a side street); 21 feet rear line, on an alley.

The kindly souled owner had taken the advertisement for a small lot with a literalness which could not be denied. However, the immediate and general location was excellent—a good street and not far from downtown, Washington — and the price was reasonable, provided the plot was at all feasible. After two weeks of sketching to discover just what could be placed on the irregular-shaped lot, the deed was signed and on record.

Why Not a Two-Room House?

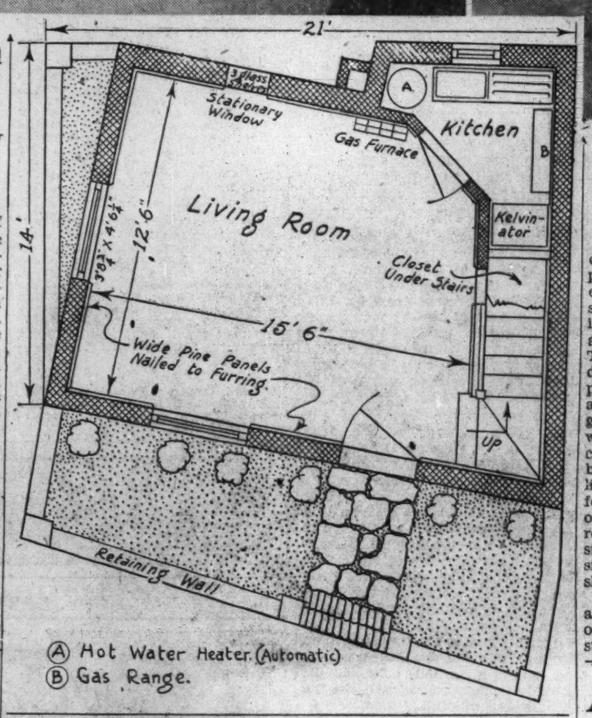
It seems odd that so many people will live happily enough and often at a rather high cost in a one- or two-room apartment, often without a regular bedroom, but will demand two or three bedrooms when a move to a house is contemplated. But today one is wise to buy a smaller amount of completely modernized space rather than greater space which is only outmoded. The endeavor was made to translate apartment size and efficiency into an independent unit within its own four walls. If freedom from furnace-tending and expense for annual upkeep, plus being able to leave without worry—the high points of apartment living—could be incorporated into a low-cost little studio house, it seemed certain that such a home would be a real answer. From the investment standpoint also it seemed sound. In any large city there are numberless couples who thoroughly enjoy the convenience and ease of apartment living but who at the same time would welcome the opportunity of adding the advantages of an individual home. Among those advantages are privacy, direct light, quiet, and that feeling of home which cannot be measured, and which comes when a key is turned in the lock of a door which opens, from your own doorstep, upon a kindly room.

Virginian-Californian Blend

From the wing of a peaceful old Colonial home in tidewater Virginia, came the architecture. From the modern and colorful small homes which make southern California such a delight, came the conviction that the idea was not absurd. But the Housette, unlike Topsy, did not just grow. It presented innumerable problems of design; compliance with endless building regulations of the District; a constant striving to utilize all space, so that saving inches rather than feet became the watchword.

In order to keep the cost of the lot and the cost of the house in line, and to hold the total investment around $2750, all that was not absolutely necessary was eliminated. The first thing to go was a basement. A garage had occupied the whole lot previously and the old concrete floor, with the exception of a pit into which the gas furnace was placed, was left intact as an aid in keeping out cold and dampness. A gateleg table in the living room took the place of a cramped dining alcove; all center lighting was omitted.

Built at a time when a great section of down-town Washington was being torn away to give place to the new Federal Triangle, it was an easy matter to buy good second-hand brick for $8 a thousand. All exposed surfaces were painted a cream-white; and all interior brick was treated to a double coating of tar. Also, all exposed interior surfaces of the sidewalls and roof were doubly insulated with a reflector type insulation much like heavy tinfoil and also with celotex lath. The roof is of heavy jagged-edge shingles of gray-green and the shutters also are the same color. The dentils are replicas of those found at Mount Vernon.



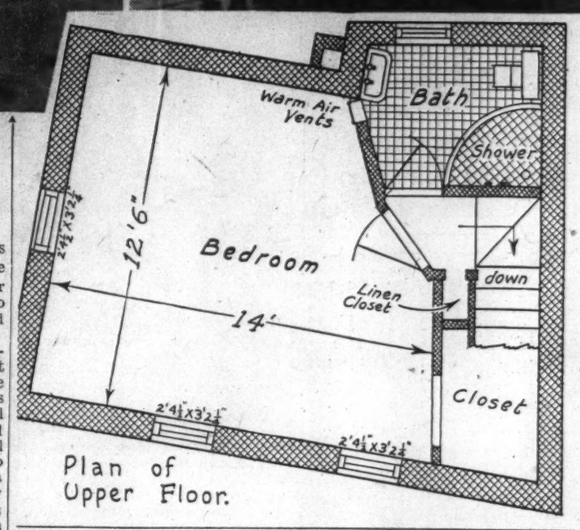
Downstairs is a living room 12 feet by 17 feet; kitchenette; a closet under the open stairway large enough for several suitcases, vacuum cleaner, coats, hats, magazines and the many things which will gather. Upstairs is a bedroom, bath, linen closet and a large closet.

An automatic gas heater maintains hot water at all times. A gas warm-air furnace, imported from southern California, controlled electrically by a three-speed push button, heats the Housette quickly and economically. The furnace is lighted automatically, is completely safe, satisfactory and effortless. It is possible to turn the key in the front door and leave for an indefinite period.

The living room is paneled in wide pine boards stained a rich brown; hardwood floors are a trifle darker than the walls and the cream plastered ceiling. The galley kitchenette is small but compact—a full-size sink with window above, built-in Kelvinator, gas range, an abundance of shelves and closet space. There being no room for a kitchen door, a metal package receiver was placed in the wall which faces the alley. This serves as an ingress for groceries and milk and an egress for waste. Frankness and intimacy characterize the open stairway. The bedroom ceiling follows the roof line to a center height of over nine feet, which adds to the irregularity of line and attractiveness of the room. It is papered in Colonial design, cream background with varisized gold stars. The bath, with shower, is tiled in black and white.

While the Housette is decidedly for a couple, it can accommodate four on occasion. There is a comfortable studio couch in the living room and this, combined with the downstairs closet and the fact that the entrance to the bath above is from the stair landing, gives complete privacy to occupants of both upstairs and down.

While such a small place is admittedly far inadequate for most family groups, at the same time there are many business couples and other men and women, all apartment-dwellers, who would thoroughly enjoy an attractive small home that is their own without too great financial effort. So perhaps a Housette may be the answer to many a perplexing living problem. This little place has been something in the nature of a financial pleasure: the initial investment was quite modest, and it is just a matter of another two years, paying at the rate comparable to apartment rental, until title is entirely in the clear.



America's Glass, First and Last

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

AT HARVARD'S Fogg Museum of Art there is being held through Nov. 29 an exhibition of American glass that has been selected for a purpose wholly different from that actuating any previous showing hereabouts. The hundred or less examples are fairly divided between those made through the 1780-1820 decades, and the most recent products of Steuben Glass, Inc. So the earliest existing types blown by American makers appear in the same galleries with the latest or current works with intervening years disregarded.

As would be expected in such a place, it is artistic value that has been the gauge of the selections, a standard that has been too little employed by the collector enthusiasts who have in recent years held such extensive displays of Victorian patterns.

It may be difficult for those who have long been admirers of the delicate objects included in the earlier of the two groups here to appraise the esthetic qualities of the massive present-day vases and bowls. Perhaps it needs a special mental slant, an out-of-the-ordinary attitude toward form and proportion, to be a fair judge of the novel and venturesome in design.

Perhaps, but I am not at all sure. There must be some essentials of artistic worth that root deeper than fashion or novelty or repetition of forms approved in the past. What those essentials are do not allow easy definition, if they can be defined at all. They escape capture in words, although their effect in giving us impressions is very real and convincing. And there came some impressions of a distinct sort from noticing the well spaced pieces that compose these major and contrasting groups. Another person may come away from the place with opinions that diverge sharply, but does that mean that only one is "right" or that either is "wrong"?

The contrasting manufacturing backgrounds of these wares become strong in the picture as we try to see each sort as its maker viewed it, and to feel his purposes as a designer and craftsman. It is easy to get into a fog of theorizing about motif sources and workmen's techniques, but all that may well be pushed aside and the eye held on matters vital to a view that is sympathetic, and so pointing to fundamental verities.

The blown glass that makes up the earlier group is typical of artisans' endeavor to evoke from their material the utmost of its potential beauty, usually through extreme delicacy of the article. The walls of pitchers, cups and bottles were often almost paper thin, but the metal, as the fused glass is termed, could not be freed from slight defects. So, it seems, the surface was given either the decorations of ground designs that barely broke the surface, or else patterns that were impressed in the early blowing stages.

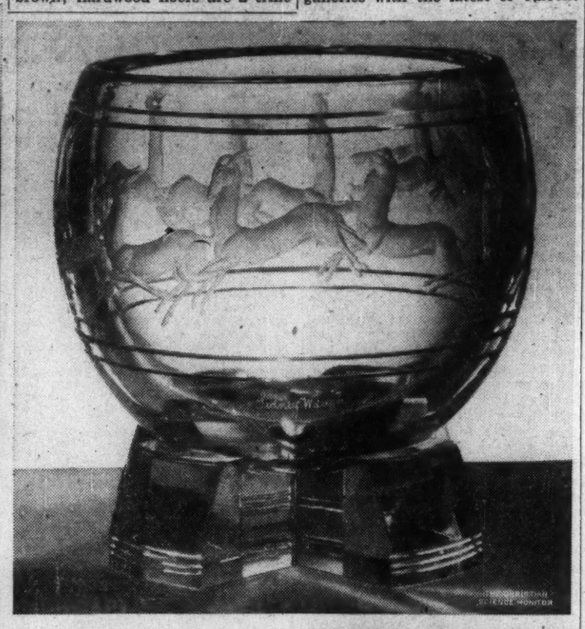
These patterns were much softened as the piece was blown to an increased size. Sometimes it became almost lost, but whether it was left strong or was expanded until only a trace of it remained, the finished surface held a multitude of little curved faces. Whether intended or instinctive, these faces enliven richly an entire object as they reflect from innumerable angles whatever lights reach them. These effects are a delight in clear glass, so thin as to make its practical use doubtful, but they are even more captivating if the thing is colored in amber, emerald, sea-green or cobalt.

Then, the forms in which glass was blown in those early days seem wholly natural to their creators. Very rarely do we notice an article which seems to be labored in its shape. If a goblet or mug has a cover, as some rare ones do, its simple flattened dome seems to continue the lines of the piece it rests on, and the cover's knob is a fitting and harmonious finial.

There are no such objectives in the minds of present-day glassmakers, as they are represented by the pieces in adjoining cabinets here. Confident of their ability to produce masses of material of the utmost clarity and purity, the heavy walls and bases of the different articles impress this excellence of substance, conspicuously shown by the gazelle bowl. This heavy body of crystal clearness invites deep engraving, as by means of emery dust and copper wheels, designs of intricacy and grace are wrought deep in the material. Some of the shapes, such as were not seen until the present decade, hold much charm in the simplicity in their flowing lines, as does the Adam and Eve covered vase about 14 inches high, in the shape of a greatly elongated bell with vase and domed cover in simple harmony. Another example is the vertical ovoid bowl engraved with the figures of Venus, sea sprites and dolphins.

Often, however, these modern products are either frank adaptations of classic forms or apparently strained efforts at novelty that leave the observer cold as the ice they resemble, for there is no color in any of these modern pieces. Save for skillful engraving, which itself is nearly all traditional in character, they carry none whatever of that intimate expression of our fellowmen that so strongly enrich for us the earlier handiwork.

The Ganymede engraved vase by the Steuben Glass Company stands about 14 inches high, and is striking in its symmetry and the fitness of its design.



In this gazelle bowl designed by Sidney Waugh the animation of the graceful attitudes of the decoration is in strong contrast with the heavy bulk of the crystal-clear base

Typical of the heavy glassware made for general household use in the early 1800's are bowls 10 to 12 inches in diameter. These are now highly valued for their rarity, the charm of their simple modeling and the rich and varied beauty of their colors seen in different lights. This one is cobalt

A graciously modeled cup dated 1788. Simplicity of the bowl; unity of it and the cover; sturdy stem; firm base: all these are admirable

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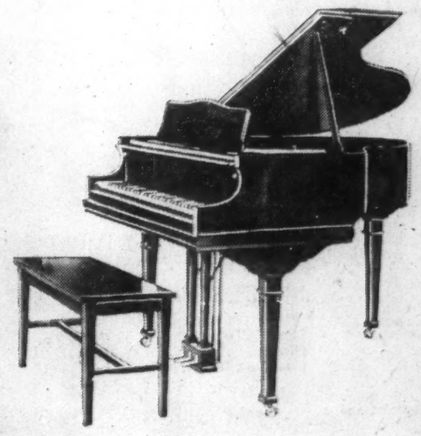

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Redskins Face Gridiron Stars In Hub Game

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There will be few idle moments at Fenway Park tomorrow at 2:15 o'clock, when the star-studded Chicago Bears pile into the Boston Redskins. These Bears and their intracity rivals, the Cardinals, are battling for the western division championship of the National Football League, won last year by the Bears. At present the Cardinals are leading the race and for that reason the Bears are keyed to take the locals tomorrow.

Some one of these fine Sundays the Redskins will "click" and the opposing team will be in for an abundance of trouble. It might be tomorrow. The Redskins have their share of gridiron greats and tomorrow they will present three new men to the line-up. Doug Nott, forward passing star, who was secured from the Detroit Lions in exchange for Bill Shepherd; Henry Wiesenbaugh, former Pittsburgh back; and Herald Frahm, Nebraska '31, a great point-kicker.

The Bears offer such luminaries as Jack Manders, Beattie Feathers, Bronko Nagurski, Bill Hewitt and Gene Ronzani. Manders led the league in scoring last season with 79 points. He rates with the greatest place kickers of all time, with a record of 102 points after touchdown in 103 tries. Feathers holds the league record for ground gained from scrimmage. He covered 1004 yards in 101 starts as a ball carrier in 1934, an average of 10 yards a rush. Ronzani is a great passer and Nagurski bucks lines with tremendous power as well as being a tower of strength defensively.

Local football fans should take notice of the new game time. Because of the early darkness the contest will start at 2:15 instead of 2:30. Entertainment apart from the regular Redskin band will be offered by the Malden Post, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps between the halves.

Shakespeare to Meet Longfellow on Field

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 9 (AP)—Shakespeare and Longfellow will meet today—not to trade verses, but to play all the football they know as Notre Dame and Northwestern stage their annual struggle.

William Valentine Shakespeare, 5 feet, 11 inches tall and weighing 182 pounds, of Staten Island, N. Y., will start at left halfback for the Irish. His resounding punts, accurate passes and running have been vital factors in Notre Dame's five triumphs this season.

Henry W. Longfellow, 6 feet, 3 inches, and weighing 190 pounds, of Superior, Wis., will be at right end for the Wildcats. He is a good pass receiver and has improved steadily this season as a defensive end.

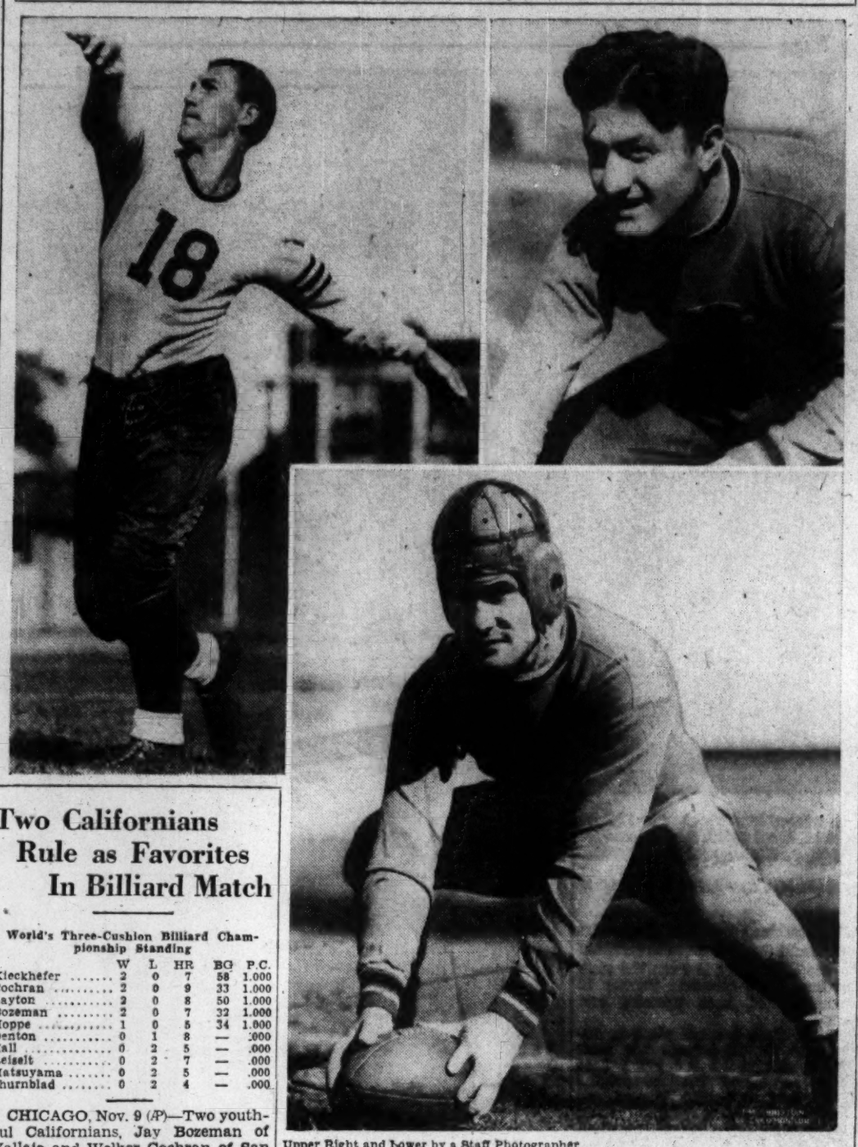
Wisconsin Will Meet Iowa

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8 (AP)—Because the University of Iowa eleven lacks enough Big Ten games on its 1936 schedule, the University of Wisconsin will meet the Hawkeyes instead of Notre Dame next year, the Wisconsin athletic board has announced. Originally the Badgers were to play at South Bend Oct. 17, but with the permission of Elmer Layden, Notre Dame coach, a game with Iowa at Iowa City on that date was substituted.

Marylebone Scores Easily

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Nov. 9 (Canadian Press)—Finding runs easily obtained, the Marylebone C. C., touring Australia and New Zealand, made 314 for five wickets against South Australia yesterday. Hardstaff was top scorer with 90 runs, Human hit 87 and Parks 67.

Can Beattie Feathers Run By These Redskins Tomorrow?



Upper Right and Lower by a Staff Photographer.

East, West and South Grid Stars

Upper Left—Beattie Feathers, Chicago Bear Halfback, Who Was Named All-America in 1933 When With Tennessee. Upper Right—Flavio Tosi, Former Boston College End Now With Boston Redskins. Below—Larry Siemering, Center, Who Graduated From San Francisco University to Redskins

Two Californians Rule as Favorites In Billiard Match

World's Three-Cushion Billiard Championship Standing

	W	L	HR	BG	P.C.
Kieckhefer	2	0	7	58	1.000
Cochran	2	0	9	33	1.000
Layton	2	0	8	50	1.000
Bozeman	2	0	7	32	1.000
Hoppe	1	0	5	34	1.000
Denton	0	1	8	—	.000
Hall	0	2	5	—	.000
Reiselt	0	2	7	—	.000
Matsuyama	0	2	5	—	.000
Thurnblad	0	2	4	—	.000

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Two youthful Californians, Jay Bozeman of Vallejo and Welker Cochran of San Francisco ruled today as favorites to win the 1935 world's three-cushion billiard championship.

They shot to the front as a result of sensational performances in the second-round play yesterday, with the bespectacled Bozeman downing Allen Hall of St. Louis, 50 to 29, in the shortest game of the tournament to date—32 innings. Previously Cochran smothered the Japanese threat, Kinrey Matsuyama of Tokyo, in a game that went 33 innings, defeating his opponent, 50 to 33. Cochran, present 18.2 balkline champion, and holder of the three-cushion title in 1933, also made the highest run of the tournament to date, clicking off nine billiards on his first turn at the table.

Cochran and Bozeman go into action again tonight, with the former meeting the 53-year-old Tiff Denton of Kansas City, and Bozeman playing Arthur Thurnblad, the ex-draftsman of Chicago, and a former champion.

In the afternoon games, August Kieckhefer, the "Little Dutchman" of Chicago, and a 10-time holder of the title, plays the veteran Otto Reiselt, of Philadelphia, with Willie Hoppe of New York meeting the Japanese, Matsuyama.

Eastern College Football Scores

Yale		**Princeton**	
34-New Hampshire	0	7-Pennsylvania	6
31-Pennsylvania	20	14-Williams	7
7-Annapolis	6	20-Rutgers	6
8-West Point	14	54-Cornell	0
6-Dartmouth	14	26-Annapolis	0
86	54	130	19
Harvard		**Brown**	
20-Springfield	0	7-R. I. State	13
0-Holy Cross	13	0-Springfield	20
0-West Point	13	0-Dartmouth	41
0-Dartmouth	14	0-Syracuse	19
33-Brown	0	0-Harvard	33
59	40	7	126
Pennsylvania		**Columbia**	
6-Princeton	7	12-V. M. I.	0
20-Yale	31	20-Rutgers	6
34-Columbia	0	0-Pennsylvania	34
67-Lafayette	0	7-Michigan	19
6-Michigan	16	7-Cornell	7
133	54	46	66
Dartmouth		**Annapolis**	
39-Norwich	0	30-W. & M.	0
47-Vermont	0	27-Mercer	7
59-Bates	7	26-Virginia	7
41-Brown	0	6-Yale	7
14-Harvard	6	0-Notre Dame	14
14-Yale	6	0-Princeton	26
214	19	89	54
Syracuse		**Tufts**	
33-Clarkson	0	0-Colby	0
21-Cornell	14	7-Boston	13
18-Ohio Wesley'n	10	20-Middlebury	14
19-Brown	0	0-Williams	20
7-Penn State	3	6-Northeastern	6
98	27	33	53
West Point		**Cornell**	
14-W. & M.	0	6-St. Lawrence	12
54-Gettysburg	0	19-W. Reserve	33
13-Harvard	0	14-Syracuse	21
14-Yale	8	0-Princeton	54
7-Miss. State	13	7-Columbia	7
102	21	46	127
Boston		**Bowdoin**	
6-Toledo	0	7-Mass. State	6
13-Tufts	7	33-Wesleyan	0
6-Bates	6	6-Williams	27
40-Vermont	6	20-Colby	0
0-New Hampshire	0	14-Bates	0
65	19	80	33
Bates		**Colby**	
31-Arnold	0	6-Amherst	6
7-New York	34	0-Tufts	0
7-Dartmouth	59	6-Vermont	0
6-Boston	6	0-Providence	26
26-Maine	7	0-Bowdoin	20
0-Bowdoin	14	12-Maine	0
77	126	24	52
Colgate		**Holy Cross**	
30-Niagara	0	32-R. I. State	0
31-St. Lawrence	0	12-Providence	0
12-Amherst	0	47-Maine	0
6-Iowa	12	13-Harvard	0
52-Lafayette	0	13-Manhattan	13
0-Holy Cross	3	3-Colgate	0
6-Tulane	14	34-St. Anselm	0
137	29	154	13
New York		**Pittsburgh**	
34-Bates	7	14-Waynesburg	0
28-Carnegie Tech	6	35-Wash. & Jeff.	0
33-Penn M. C.	7	34-West Virginia	6
7-Georgetown	6	6-Notre Dame	9
14-Bucknell	0	9-Penn State	0
		0-Fordham	0
113	26	88	15
Maine		**Springfield**	
7-Rhode Island	0	16-E. Stroudsburg	0
0-Holy Cross	47	0-Harvard	20
13-New Hampshire	2	20-Brown	0
28-Arnold	0	13-New Hampshire	0
7-Bates	26	0-Providence	13
0-Colby	12	53-Lowell T. S.	0
55	87	96	32
Williams		**Wesleyan**	
28-Mass. State	0	27-Coast Guard	0
40-Middlebury	0	6-Conn. State	0
7-Princeton	14	0-Bowdoin	33
27-Bowdoin	6	7-Haverford	13
20-Tufts	0	0-Amherst	26
43-Union	6	9-Trinity	7
165	26	49	79
Amherst		**Northeastern**	
6-Colby	6	26-American Int.	0
0-St. Lawrence	13	0-Conn. State	0
0-Colgate	12	37-Alfred	7
23-Union	0	6-R. I. State	13
12-Rochester	0	33-Norwich	0
26-Wesleyan	0	13-Lowell T. S.	6
13-Mass. State	0	6-Tufts	6
80	31	121	25

College Football Results

Albany 19, Pacific College 0.
Arkansas Tech 19, Ouachita 13.
Augustana (S. D.) 39, Sioux Falls 13.
Austin C. 6, Abilene Christian 6.
Bacone 7, Murray Aggies 6.
Bethany 13, Friends 0.
Boise J. C. 12, Eastern Oregon N. 6.
Cape Girardeau T. 14, Carbondale T. 0.
Catawba 24, Apprentice 0.
Coe 13, Knox 7.
College of Emporia 7, McPherson 0.
Dubuque 3, Parsons 2.
Elon 20, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Fort Dodge J. C. 28, Wartburg 20.
George Washington 53, Davis Elkins 7.
Hendrix 19, Magnolia A. and M. 0.
Howard 52, Troy Teachers 0.
Kearney T. 12, Wayne T. 0.
Kirksville T. 20, Maryville 6.
Lewiston (Ore.) N. 24, Whitworth 7.
Louisiana Tech 21, Mississippi C. 7.
Midland 14, Hastings 6.
Mississippi T. 19, Sw. La. T. 7.
Nebraska Wesleyan 32, Doane 6.
North Dakota 7, St. Louis 6.
North Texas T. 30, East Texas T. 6.
Oklahoma City 27, Missouri S. of M. 6.
Pomona 18, California Tech 13.
Roanoke 41, King College 7.
Rurant T. 7, Henderson 6.
Spring Hill 0, Millsaps 0.
S. S Austin 13, Louisiana Normal 6.
St. Ambrose 38, Simpsons 0.
St. Benedict's 19, Rockhurst 7.
St. Edwards 13, Howard Payne 13.
S. D. State 12, Morningside 6.
Stetson 19, Erskine 13.
Tarkio 7, Missouri Valley 6.
Texas Christian 14, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Union 34, Tennessee Tech 0.
Upper Iowa 52, Iowa Wesleyan 0.
Wichita 28, Southwestern 0.
York College 26, Concordia T. 7.

Britain Has Two Swimmers For Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Norman Wainwright and J. C. P. Besford. These are the names of the two British swimmers strongly fancied to win Olympic honors at the Berlin festival next August. Wainwright is the outstanding swimmer in Britain today and during the past season he has won all four championships of the English Amateur Swimming Association from 220 yards to a mile. A member of the Hanley Swimming Club, Wainwright this season became the first Englishman to swim 400 meters in less than five minutes. He did this at a gala in Czechoslovakia while beating H. Deiters, the German champion and record holder, by three yards in 4m. 59s., and later, at Rotterdam, Holland, he improved to 4m. 58.8s. with something to spare. If Wainwright were to specialize on this distance there seems little doubt that he would seriously challenge the world's best. The European record is not so very much faster—4m. 47s., by Jean Taris, France, to be precise—and that is within a split second of the present official world's record which stands to the credit of S. Makimo, Japan, at 4m. 46.4s.

But Wainwright is no specialist. A glance at his list of successes in the English championships will show this. In fact, Wainwright has often been seen at his best over the mile distance. In the northern counties championship in July the Staffordshire youth swam the full 1760 yards in the national record time of 22m. 37.6s. This is a considerable improvement on his own record of 23m. 20.6s. two years ago. Wainwright's triumphs are a brilliant example of how to succeed. Until this year, he has been obliged to do all his training in a pool 20 yards long by 10 yards wide. This meant that for a training swim of 2000 yards he had to cover 100 tedious lengths. The luxury pools "boom" continues to spread in Britain and a new up-to-date tank has now been constructed at Stoke-on-Trent, near his home, much to the delight of Wainwright, his able trainer, H. L. Koskie, and British swimming enthusiasts as a whole who confidently believe Wainwright to be a world's champion in the making.

Besford—Backstroke Champion

Johnny Besford, on the other hand, is very much a specialist. He is the European, English and International Universities champion for the backstroke. Since he won the European championship last year at Magdeburg, Germany, and brought home with him the coveted Hitler Trophy, Besford has an unbeaten record. With the absence of William Francis, Scotland's champion of the British Empire, for the backstroke, Besford had no serious competition in the English championship this year. His best performance was to win the 100-meter backstroke event during the International Universities Games at Budapest in August. In this his rivals included M. Bitskey, the Hungarian holder of the title. Besford won comfortably by a couple of yards in the Games record time of 1m. 11.8s.

The popular Johnny Besford is no longer "up" at Manchester University but is in practice as a dentist at Hove and many an hour does he spend perfecting his stroke in the "S. S. Brighton," reputed to be the largest covered sea-water bath in the world. British swimming fans feel that Besford is well capable of getting down to 1m. 8.6s—a time that won Masoji Kiyokawa, Japan, his Olympic title at Los Angeles three years ago.

Centralized Championships

This year for the first time in history the English championships were centralized. That is to say all championships with the exception of diving, 880 yards, one mile and long distance, were held at one meeting. The venue this year was Blackpool and the experiment was such a success that it is to be continued, and I learn that next year they will be staged on an even more pretentious scale at Wembley, the adaptable sports arena, capable of providing room for thousands of spectators, as we saw on the occasion of the British Empire Games last year. Prior to this year the national championships for men and women were held separately in various places. This plan suited very well the clubs which, wishing to draw crowds to a gala, asked for permission to promote a national championship, but it meant a great deal of expense in traveling to swimmers with championship aspirations.

England Wins Bologna Trophy

A new British speed merchant emerged at Blackpool in R. Gabrielsen, a member of the Beckenham S. C. He took the 100-yard freestyle in 55.4s. This time may not look too good beside Johnny Weismuller's world's record of 51s., but it augurs very well for a swimmer in only his first year among the seniors. The pick of the women swimmers are O. L. Wadham, Olive Bartle, and Phyllis Harding, winners of the 100-yard freestyle, 220-yard freestyle and 150-yard backstroke, respectively. A male swimmer who deserves special mention is R. H. Leivers of the Longton S. C. His name does not appear on the championships role this year for the simple reason that on each occasion he was beaten by Wainwright, and sometimes only narrowly.

The Bologna Trophy, denoting supremacy between the swimmers of England, Scotland and Wales, has been won again by England. This year's contest was held in Wales and the English representatives, by scoring 35 points in the 10 men's and women's events, retained the trophy which they have won every time since it was first put up in 1929. The Scottish folk were second with 22 points and the Welsh third with 14.

The outstanding feature of the water polo season has been the success of the Plaistow United S. C. team. The present first team of this club is even better than the one which reigned as champion in the four years from 1928 to 1931. In 1935 the Plaistow men not only won the English club championship—they defeated the members of Hyde Seal S. C. in the final match—but their complete team composed the Essex seven which won the English intercounty championship.

Space permits only touching upon the high lights of the British season but here is a specially compiled list showing in bare statistical form the 1935 British swimming season:

International (Bologna Trophy), won by England, 35 points.
100-yard freestyle, men, won by R. Gabrielsen, Beckenham S. C., 55.4s.
100-yard freestyle, women, won by O. L. Wadham, Bournemouth S. C., 66.6s.
220-yard freestyle, men, won by Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 2m. 18.6s.
220-yard freestyle, women, won by Olive Bartle, Croydon Ladies S. C., 2m. 48s.
440-yard freestyle, men, won by Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 5m. 9.4s.
440-yard freestyle, women, won by Beatrice Wolstenholme, Moss Side S. C., 6m. 0.6s.
880-yard freestyle, men, won by Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 10m. 51.6s.
One-mile freestyle, men, won by Norman Wainwright, Hanley S. C., 33m. 19s.
150-yard backstroke, men, won by J. C. P. Besford, Shiverers S. C., 1m. 46.8s.
150-yard backstroke, women, won by P. M. Harding, Coventry Three Spires S. C., 1m. 57.2s.
200-yard breaststroke, won by N. Hamilton, Western Baths, Glasgow, 2m. 43.2s.
200-yard breaststroke, women, won by V. Kingston, Leicester United Ladies S. C., 2m. 53.6s.
High diving, men, won by C. D. Tomalin, Highgate D. C., 88.67 points.
High diving, women, won by C. E. M. Cousins, Coate S. C., 28.03 points.
Springboard diving, men, won by C. D. Tomalin, Highgate D. C., 125.13 points.
Springboard diving, women, won by Katinka Larsen, Finchley S. C., 69.20 points.
Plunging, won by F. W. Farrington, Liverpool Police S. C., 84ft.
Team, men, won by Otter S. C.
Team, women, won by Coventry Three Spires S. C.
Team, schoolboys, won by Upper Thomas Street School, Aston, Birmingham.
Oxford-Cambridge, men, won by Oxford, 30 points to 23.
Oxford-Cambridge, women, won by Oxford, 6 events to 1.
Universities Athletic Union, won by London University.
Public Schools, St. Pauls and Berkhamstead, tied
Cross-Channel (France to England), Hadyn Taylor, Cleethorpes, 14m. 48m.
Water polo, inter-county, won by Essex.
Water polo, inter-club, won by Plaistow United.
Water polo, Oxford-Cambridge, won by Cambridge, 2 to 1.

College Cross-Contry

Lafayette 23, Lehigh 32.
Rutgers 22, Lafayette 41, Lehigh 57.
Wesleyan 25, Coast Guard 30.

McLaughlin Enters Third Round Play By Beating Giusti

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Edward G. McLaughlin of the Columbia University Club, third seeded star, was the leading performer yesterday on the second day of the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament. He entered the third round, after a three-game battle with Frank L. Giusti, Bayside Tennis Club, just promoted to Class A ranks. Giusti won the first game easily, but the seeded player managed to capture the next two after hard battles, to win by a score of 7—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Joseph J. Lordi, Class B champion, had a hard battle on his hands before he could eliminate Burdett H. O'Connor, Crescent hero of former years, who has just returned to the game after several years' absence. The better condition of the Winged Foot player accounted for the victory at 15—10, 18—15. Another close battle was staged between Carl H. Donner of the home club and W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, which hung on until the final point of the final game. Donner trailed at 12—15, but took the next two points, and then won the match at 15—9, 10—15, 17—14. This was in the first round.

Two players also reached the third round, when F. V. Brodil, Columbia University Club, defeated Gerald T. Baxter, Class C champion two years ago, 7—15, 15—9, 15—10, and J. S. Becker, Yale Club, also a recent promotion from Class B, defeated Lester A. Strasser, City Athletic Club, 15—13, 18—17.

British Schools Acquire Airplanes for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Several boys' schools in Great Britain are including the rudiments of aviation in their educational programs. Highgate School in the London suburbs has two airplanes for use in the study of aero engines.

Now Rossall School, in Lancashire, has bought one. Mr. H. G. M. Clarke, the headmaster, says that at present he only intends to make aviation a spare-time study for any boys who may wish to take it up. Some of the masters, he said, have some acquaintance with flying, and one of them was in the flying corps during the World War.

Goalie to Cleveland

MONTREAL, Nov. 9 (AP)—Bill Taugher, substitute goalie of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League, has been loaned to Cleveland of the International League, it was announced today.

Olympic Skating Trials to Be Held Late in December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The United States figure skating championships and Olympic trials will be held on Dec. 27, 28, 29 and 30, it was announced here yesterday by the United States Figure Skating Association after deliberation with the American Olympic Committee.

According to Bedell H. Harned, competition chairman, the first two days will be devoted to the women's and men's school figure contests at the Ice Club. The free skating and the senior pair events will be held in two sessions, the elimination being scheduled for the morning of Dec. 29 at the Ice Club, and the finals for Madison Square Garden the following evening.

The Olympic Committee is planning a big winter sports show and the pair and free skating finals will be run in conjunction with this show. The figure skating will probably feature the show, although definite arrangements have not been completed as yet. The program will also include an amateur hockey game.

All skaters who are capable of senior skating are training hard for the championships and a chance for a place on the Olympic team. Four may be nominated for the team in both the men's and women's divisioons, and so, under a special ruling which provides that a junior skater may participate in a senior Olympic tryout without losing his junior ranking, a larger entry than ever is promised.

The present senior champions are Robin Lee of St. Paul and the Skating Club of New York, and Maribel Y. Vinson of the Skating Club of Boston. Miss Vinson also holds the pair title with George E. B. Hill. Lee and Miss Vinson will be in training daily at the Ice Club, along with other New York competitors.

Sporting Around the Hub

Canadiens Tie Bruins in Quebec Hockey Series

BOSTON BRUINS were leading, 2 to 1, in the first of their series of two exhibition games with Les Canadiens in Quebec last night, when Paul Haynes, teaming with Walter Buswell, got by Tiny Thompson in the third period with the shot that tied the game. The teams clash again on Sunday afternoon. A cup, presented by Mayor Gregoire of Quebec, will go to the team scoring the most points in the two games.

Johnny Gagnon, Canadien second-string wingman, opened the scoring in the first period when, assisted by Haynes, he shot the puck home after 12m. and 40s. of play. The Bruins came back with two goals in the second period. Four men had a part in scoring the Bruins' first goal. After 10m. 30s. of play, Cowley, O'Neill, Motter and Graham combined with Cowley shooting the goal. A few minutes later, Red Beattie, unassisted, carried a backhander past Cude and Pusie for Boston's second goal.

Redskins Start Earlier Tomorrow—The Boston Redskins of the National Professional Football League will meet the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park, Sunday, at 2:15 instead of 2:30 owing to the lateness of the season. The game will not be radiocast.

The Boston Redskin Band will play as usual during the game; between the halves the Malden Post, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, will put on a demonstration.

"Golf Eskimos"—Some of the rugged members of the Norfolk Golf Club in Dedham organized an all-winter golf club in 1932. The group became known as the "Golf Eskimos." Their fourth season will be ushered in today and play will continue in this special tournament on Sunday and Monday. Weekly tourneys will be held until the first week in April.

A nonmember can take part in these winter tournaments by an endorsement of a regular member or as his guest.

In addition to the regular weekly play, special tournaments will be held on Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday and St. Patrick's Day.

Frank J. Gifford has been elected 1935-36 president of the winter club. Thomas Varley is vice-president; Wilfred Newman is treasurer; Thomas Shine, secretary, and Earle Ryder, has been elected trustee for three years.

Winthrop House Wins Again—Winthrop House has won the intramural football championship of Harvard by defeating Kirkland House, 18 to 6. This marks the fourth season that Winthrop House has produced a championship team. Next Friday, Winthrop House footballers will meet the house champions of Yale at New Haven. Winthrop's season record thus far includes five victories and one tie.

Unicorn Club Elects Barnes—The Unicorn Club, with temporary quarters in the Hotel Lenox on Exeter Street in the shadow of the old Boston Athletic Association building, has elected Clarence A. Barnes president. Barnes is a Boston attorney and a former Yale baseball star. The other officers elected by the Unicorn Club members are Russell Bonynge of Boston, vice-president, and Ralph E. Brown, comptroller at Boston University, secretary-treasurer.

Harvard Harriers at Princeton—The Harvard varsity and freshman cross-country teams will meet Princeton and Yale at Princeton Monday.

The Harvard men making the trip are: Varsity—H. Channing '37, C. C. DeCoster Jr. '37, L. C. Leen '36, J. M. Lovejoy '37, H. O. Marcy '37, A. C. Northrop '38, R. S. Playfair '36, E. H. Walker '37, C. C. Worth '37 and W. H. Wright '38. Freshmen—R. C. Babb, A. N. Barger, R. Brayton, G. P. Gardner III, A. J. Hanlon, F. C. Hinman, F. R. King, G. M. Olive, I. M. Korbel and D. Smith. Manager F. G. Brigham and Coach Jaakko Mikkola will accompany the team.

Here and There—In its 67 years of college football, Rutgers (meeting Boston University today at Fenway Park) has met 95 different institutions . . . A crowd of 4500 is expected at Springfield tonight to watch the Boston Cubs and Springfield Indians open the Can-Am hockey season . . . Wellesley College students picked the right kind of a day today for their annual fall sports field day program, which included a riding drill, volleyball games, tennis matches, archery tournament, basketball and final matches in the field hockey tournament.

Boston's professional soccer team has accepted the challenge made by the Lynn Riversides and will play the Boston and District League team at Mel Williams Field, West Lynn, tomorrow at 2:45 p. m. . . . Coach Oscar Hedlund of Massachusetts Technology cross-country runners, has named the following for the New England intercollegiate chase on Monday at Franklin Park: Varsity, Capt. Douglas Chalmer, Eugene Cooper, Wendall Fitch, Rolland French, Henry Guerke, Jerome Kittel, Norman Mathews, Thomas Oakes, Nestor Sahl, Fred Viles; freshmen, Dana, Fogliano, Peter, Ross, Spinner and Swan.

Miami Gets P. G. A. Meeting

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 9 (AP)—Professional golfers of America will hold their midyear meeting here for the second consecutive year. The announcement was made today by the Professional Golfers' Association, which set the convention for Dec. 13-14. Announcement of the 1936 P. G. A. tournament committee will be made there. A number of South Florida winter golf events, topped by the sixth annual Miami Biltmore $10,000 open Dec. 14-17, are scheduled.

Dr. Alekhine Now Leading

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine, of Paris, world's chess champion, won the sixteenth game of his international match with Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam in 65 moves last night. Alekhine was a pawn ahead when play was resumed and this was enough to give him a victory. He now leads, 8½ to 7½.

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SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting
Soloist—SZIGETI—Violin
Fri. Aft., Nov. 15; Sat. Eve., Nov. 16.
Beethoven's Ninth Symphony
TOMORROW AT 3:30
HAYES

JORDAN HALL TUESDAY, NOV. 26, 8:15
Robert Lawrence-Weer Presents
MARJORIE FULTON — MACK HARRELL
Violinist — Bass-Baritone
ARPAD SANDOR, Accompanist
Tickets now at box office, 40c, 83c, $1.10, tax incl.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

SHUBERT—Tonight at 8:15
2 WEEKS ONLY. MAT. TOMORROW
Seats Available All Performances
KATHARINE CORNELL
in William Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET
Florence REED — Maurice EVANS
Ralph RICHARDSON — Chas. WALDRON

SHUBERT — MAT. TODAY 2:15 SHARP
—POSITIVELY LAST 10 TIMES—
Seats Available All Performances
KATHARINE CORNELL
in William Shakespeare's
ROMEO AND JULIET
Florence REED — Maurice EVANS
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

English Medley—1935

ALL unsuspecting, we came on deck that morning outside Southampton and found a world transformed. On the port side of the giant Cunarder, on its starboard side as well, stretched the ranks of sleek gray monsters, almost superhumanly scrubbed and polished. Near at hand they were stark and massive enough, but farther away they became mere shapeless forms engulfed in the rising mists. Standing high out of the water, suave and seasoned, the Berengaria, like a motherly hen with a brood of precocious chickens, looked benignly down upon these witnesses to the strength of Britain's fleet.

Slowly, soundlessly, the liner slipped amidst that waiting company of warships. The wide estuary, serene and bland between its low green arms of shore, was populous with them. The battle cruiser Hood, largest warship afloat, was there; the Mediterranean fleet was represented by such vessels as the Queen Elizabeth, the Drake, the Ramillies, Revenge and Resolute. The home fleet had sent those ultra-modern battleships, Nelson and Rodney, with close at hand the Barham and the Valiant, which date from the period of the Great War. By way of contrast, in the distance rose the masts of Nelson's Victory. Cruisers, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, submarines, flotilla leaders, mine-sweepers—large and small, some in antiquated, towering height, others superbly low and sweeping in line; wide decks, shining brasses, smart little gangways, and everywhere black guns yawning.

"Of course, they will be even more splendid a few days hence, flag-decked and on parade before the King," we remarked. "But we do not like them. No, it isn't because they are your warships and not ours. We don't like any warships. We don't like our own. They mean trouble. They mean war. They ought not to be needed."

And our English friend replied: "I know. I feel that, too. However, I believe that these warships stand primarily for protection. I only wish it were possible for me to assure you that they mean America's protection as well as Great Britain's. Some day they will, for our purposes and methods are essentially one. At last, if not today, we must share our resources and use them to preserve the peace of the world."

* * *

THEN—A PERFORMANCE of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the open-air theater in Regent's Park, London. Perfect play for such a setting: a close-clipped greensward, yellowed, it is true, by the hot suns of the summer just past; a genuine thick shrubbery behind which Puck might lurk and preen himself for his next sally; ample scope for the flittings of those filmy fairies. Phyllis Neilson-Terry as Oberon, majestic and deep of voice (her Aunt Ellen once said that Phyllis "would make the family famous"). Even more entrancing it was under the flood lights which later simulated the most persuasive sunrise. But the audience, perched precariously on the edge of canvas deck-chairs, stiff and shivering, hugged hired rugs about their shoulders and warmed themselves with long hot drinks. We ourselves hurried away into the darkness before eleven o'clock had struck.

* * *

AFTER A TIME—on that high, windy walk which borders the Devil's Punch Bowl at Hindhead: horizon hills, the darkness of nearer pines and the blue glint of the Frensham Ponds, with deep in the gully and flung boldly over the sides of the Bowl an astonishing purple mantle. Those patches of color, so deftly shaded and clipped at the edges, belonged properly to a map or a jigsaw puzzle. Right down in the bottom of the Bowl, where highwaymen used to pursue their nefarious purposes, a placid little farm lay in the broad sunshine. We saw it as though from the small end of a telescope and as clearly. A lane ran into its farmyard between hedges; it was trim and comfortable, altogether desirable. What would it be like to live there, especially now with the Surrey heather in bloom? Well, we were as rich as these farm people. We were moving amidst untold wealth of heather. We had only to reach down and pluck it, as we walked cautiously along a narrow path treacherous with shifting sand. A woman of the country, passing, volunteered to teach us the characteristics of the different kinds of heather. But we would not heed her. For us it was enough to see it on all sides—cool, yet richly purple, brittle to the touch, yet yielding as any velvet carpet.

* * *

STILL SURREY AND not far from Hindhead—but this time a stone-built cottage, set down a lane at right angles to an avenue of soaring elms. From our bed each morning, we looked across this avenue toward the west and found the prospect strangely fascinating. It had an element of unreality. Under the elms all would be dim and blurred by the smoke from cottage chimneys; but the sky would reflect clearly the eastern light. Then, as we looked, there would come walking a buxom country woman, leading a white terrier on a leash. The dog would pull and strain at the unwelcome restraint and the woman would hold him back sternly, bracing herself to resist him. She wore a blue apron. There was something about that woman with the dog, something about that blue apron under the elms, figures outlined against a faint yellowish-green morning sky, that is worth remembering for all the years that we shall be absent from England.

* * *

AT INFREQUENT INTERVALS—it needed no crossing of a stormy Channel to find Paris. In a certain French restaurant in Soho, there was Paris in essence—the sound of it and the bustle, the taste and the smell. No sooner were our feet upon the threshold than all the waiters, and even Madame who sat behind the *caisse*, sang out blithely: "Bon jour, Madame." For our part, we never knew how Madame had discovered us. For she was busy, obviously, relaying orders to the cook in the basement kitchen, and, moreover, her *caisse* was set well around a corner from the door. But every time she saw us and called her greeting. Our spirits rose to meet hers. This was Paris in the center of London, where all the world was gay and where to honor one's appetite was all-important.

"Deux omelettes Maison," shouted Madame; and then: "Un potage, trois cotelettes de veau Espagnol," and so on endlessly. We loved the throaty sound of her calling and its musical inflections. We could actually savor the dishes before ever we saw them. When we had eaten our delectable omelette made with cheese and mushrooms, it was necessary only to ask the waiter what was the correct dish to follow. For a Frenchman, there would be only one. We had our answer at once: "Des framboises, n'est-ce pas, Madame?" There was no disputing it, and luscious raspberries we ate contentedly. Yes, here was Paris. No need to cross the Channel.

* * *

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY along the middle reaches of the Thames—one of the Londoners' cherished playgrounds. Early in the day we had the dappled shade of our Mound, really a tiny island set in a retired backwater; a timbered red brick house which had been there for four hundred years, and over against one corner of it an old rusty black mill; gliding swans, sportive ducks, men and maidens in punts, with beyond the traffic of the main stream on which chugged motor boats and river steamers laden with trippers. Later, in the full dazzling sunlight ourselves, along wide, willow-bordered shores, passing sleek lawns and brilliant gardens, through the dalliance of locks, ever and always surrounded by holiday-makers of unprecedented bronze complexions. Some of them had set up camps on the higher banks, impromptu camps which by no means invariably included tents. For a motorcar would do or a canoe with a hasty canvas cover rigged upon two poles. Nearly all were in scanty bathing-clothes, and they were in and out of the tepid water like spaniels or inconsequent children. The sun blazed down and they loved it—these dwellers in gray and forbidding city flats, these toilers in dim and dusky lanes of the city. Their cars lined the banks; black droves of them cycled slowly along the roads which flanked the river; the inn gardens were crowded with them, at tea under gaudy umbrellas. Such vulgarity, such lack of pretense, such bliss! Returned to our Mound, it seemed at first a trifle cold and unfeeling. But our engaging puppy, June, gave no uncertain welcome.

* * *

AT CAMBRIDGE—WHERE the new and the old companion as they do frequently now in England. A classic square, with one side occupied by that magnificent Chapel of King's College. On the opposite side the rooms of our friend, wide and cool and deliciously sophisticated with the bookish conversation, the hot crumpets for tea, the rare water colors on the walls and the books on patient shelves. Then, across a bridge over the Cam and along the opposite bank until we came to the new University Library. Fine indeed in its daring simplicity and the expertness of its long façade and soaring tower, the interior is as satisfying to the eye of the visitor as to the more prosaic demands of the undergraduate. At Cambridge they used one library for six hundred years—or was it seven? Then suddenly it occurred to them that they would enjoy a new one. So once again it has been proved in England that the traditional and the practical modern can successfully go hand in hand into the future.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON COMMON AT TWILIGHT, *by Childe Hassam*

SUCH subjects as "Boston Common at Twilight," painted in the early days of his career, continued to interest Childe Hassam throughout his life. He was an Impressionist, and he helped to introduce the style in America. A constant source of interest to him was the phenomenon of light as it influenced surfaces, qualified textures, and conditioned the atmosphere. In his etchings, too—the plates run up to well over three hundred,—he continued to pursue the elusive and, enriching quality of light.

Boston Common today is much as it was when Childe Hassam painted it in 1885-1886. The buildings which flank the Common have changed, the vehicles are modernized, and, of course, the fashions in costumes have altered. Yet this Impressionistic picture has a timeless character. The artist captured the moment authentically and he recorded only such details as seemed necessary.

D. A.

Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE book of Job is found this sage and beautiful advice, (22:21): "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace." How little have mortals regarded and obeyed this admonition, and consequently how little peace have they enjoyed! It seems to human sense so much easier to become acquainted with God's opposites—materiality, personality, limitation, fear, and other evils—than with the spiritual understanding, strength, health, and holiness which are God's qualities and man's inheritance.

Material sense insists that God is far away and difficult or impossible to know, and yet the Bible is full of true and lovely statements of His ever-presence, such as that voiced by Jeremiah (23:23), "Am I ... God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off?" and by the Psalmist (Psalms 46:1), "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." It should not be thought difficult to acquaint oneself with a God so near at hand!

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 587), Mary Baker Eddy defines God, in part, as "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love." What could be closer than God, divine Mind, infinite Life and Love, in whom, as Paul declared, "we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts 17:28)?

How shall we acquaint ourselves with this good and ever near God and find the promised peace? Through unceasing prayer such as that of which it is said on page 4 of the textbook, "The habitual struggle to be always good is unceasing prayer." Learning to be good, that is, Godlike, like good, naturally acquaints one with the attributes, powers, and demands of goodness, and thus one finds one's acquaintance with God growing.

Learning to know God means finding Him to be omnipotent, omnipresent, loving. Learning to know Him as Life, we are helped when faced with sickness, which is always a belief of an impaired or deficient sense of Life. How could the life which reflects God, Life, be less than free and strong and perfect? This is the spiritual life which the real man possesses by reflection, and which we have a right to claim and expect to experience, through increased spirituality.

Becoming acquainted with God as divine Mind means a greater capacity to realize and express intelligence, wisdom, judgment, and efficiency. And what could so surely bring a sense of peace as constant and close acquaintance with God, who is ever-present Love, God who is the one governing, guiding, controlling Principle? Knowing God aright inspires thought with a peaceful confidence. In the real spiritual universe nothing can go wrong, and the consciousness that good is really omnipotent assures us that this must ultimately be proved in triumphing over all the unreal chaos of the material world.

The one who is humbly and honestly striving to gain and to manifest an acquaintance with God is kind and unselfish. He expresses integrity and sincerity, compassion and courage, and a generous, loving helpfulness toward all with whom he comes in contact. Acquainting himself with God, good, he is studying good, occupying himself with good, listening to good, and encouraging others to know and do good.

In a world torn with conflicting and opposing forces, confused and mystified by hidden influences, it is not strange that individuals seem tossed and disturbed by uncertainty, disappointment, fear, and disease. But there is a way out for each individual, and as we turn our mental vision toward the Life divine, as we acquaint ourselves with God, reality, spiritual being is realized and our thought becomes more and more at peace. A troubled human sense of existence means materiality, limitation, misunderstanding of God and man and the universe. Life divine means infinity, eternity, perfection, harmony, heaven.

Men need to learn and practice the following rule from Science and Health (p. 261): "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." This kind of thinking means peace, the kind Jesus promised to his followers; the peace which is an individual mental possession, based on acquaintance with God and the man He made; the peace that cannot be disturbed by anything extraneous.

A true sense of peace does not mean inaction and passivity. It does not mean unresisting acceptance of error—far from it! True peace can be arrived at only by firmly choosing in every circumstance the way that is nearest right, standing for that which is in line with divine Principle, even though it may mean standing humanly alone. It does not mean ignoring evil in one's own consciousness. It means seeing evil as nothingness and ridding oneself of belief in it at whatever cost of prayer, effort, and consecration. True peace results as evil is wisely unmasked and nobly overcome; as difficulties are not evaded but splendidly surmounted.

Confusion and hate, apprehension and despair, will cease to disturb the peace of individuals and nations as men intelligently trust in and conform to the government of infinite Principle. True acquaintance with God means acquaintance with the fact that good, eternal and indestructible good, is real; that good is power and is ever present. Such practical acquaintance with God unfolds true serenity, a demonstrated peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Tomorrow the Family Would Arrive

THE trees grew close to the back of the house, leaving a circular space of red sand in front, from which the forest descended into the ravine, thickly clothing its steepness, and rising again in luxuriant green to the hilltops. Only the further ranges were bare of trees, cut out in strange shapes against an empty sky. The path that crossed the wood was of the same red laterite soil as the roads, making a bright contrast with the green trees. Here and there long grass hid little pools of water, the thickets were starred with sweet-scented flowers, and ferns fringed low hanging boughs. In places where they were undisturbed by questing hands, beautiful orchids hung from the trees like clusters of butterflies.

At night wild creatures roamed the wood, a hyena with its sudden laugh, jackals creeping like shadows through the undergrowth, little black leopards, a jungle pig. But, with daylight, no sign was seen of these marauders. Only deer would sometimes spring through a glade without a sound, disappearing so silently that not a twig would snap under their cautious tread. With the dawn came activity round the house. The seven sisters, a flock of gray birds, flew chattering from bush to bush. Squirrels raced down the trees, paused, and raced up again, while motionless in the sun lay small lizards, gray and green.

And then, one day, in the house itself began signs of activity. A long string of bullock carts wound their way slowly through the wood, and halted in the cleared space. The bullocks lay down contentedly to their fodder, and their drivers made a little fire between big stones to cook their simple meal. Then came a fussy little open cart, drawn by two frisky yellow ponies, wearing blue bead necklaces and almost no harness at all. From the cart descended a great person, clad in white with a large gold and scarlet turban surmounting his dark full-bearded face. Under his direction the bullock carts gave up their treasured load of carpets and curtains from Kashmir, of carved tables and inlaid screens, of cushions, pictures, china, glass. Here was a bustle indeed; and in the midst of it arrived a little party of knee-capped horses with their grooms, the horses already sniffing the fresh mountain air with delight, as they pawed the earth and sent up clouds of red dust.

Slowly the house in the wood absorbed the contents of the bullock carts. Curtains fluttered in the windows, carpets unrolled a wide expanse. Dogs arrived, three leashed together, panting, and asking wistfully for water. A gray parrot in a large cage lurched up on a cook's head, the bird's inquisitive eye watching mockingly all the bustle. Now appeared another bullock cart, heaped high with bundles, yellow tin boxes, and cooking pots. On the apex sat the cook, precariously swaying, and glad to clamber down. Soon came a little light dog-cart with scarlet wheels—a dainty toy among the bullock carts, the horse as delighted as his stable companions at the fresh mountain air. And, lastly, a staid gray donkey, ridden with dignity by the washerman and his twelve-year-old son.

Before night fell, the house was ready. It seemed conscious of its new dignity under the stars. Around it lay the sleeping bullocks among the carts. Through the trees rose the flicker of little fires as the men cooked their evening meals. Tomorrow the bullocks would be up and away. Tomorrow the family would arrive, motoring up from the hot Indian plains, but tonight the house stood ready, waiting for them. Far away lay the vast mountain ranges undisturbed.

M. A. B.

Treasure

WE HAVE gold and ivory,
Jade and rare perfume,—
On our sunny window-sill,
Chinese lilies bloom.

JESSIE MILLER ROBINSON

Fred

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I JOBS Bog finder vi følgende vise og skønne Raad (22:21): "Kære, hold dig til ham [Gud] og hav saa Fred". I hvor ringe en Grad har dog de dødelige agtet paa denne Formaning og adlydt den, og hvor ringe et Maal af Fred har de derfor kunnet glæde sig ved! Det forekommer den menneskelige Opfattelse saa langt lettere at holde sig til Guds Modsætninger—det materielle, det personlige, Begrænsning, Frygt og andre Ønder—end til aandelig Forstaaelse, Styrke, Sundhed og Hellighed, hvilke Egenskaber hører Gud til og er Menneskets Arvelod.

Materiel Opfattelse holder paa, at Gud er langt borte, og at det er vanskeligt eller umuligt at lære Ham at kende, og dog er Bibelen fuld af sande og kærlige Erklæringer om Hans Stedse-Nærværelse, som f. Eks. hos Jeremias, hvor det hedder (23:23): "Er jeg kun en Gud i det nære, saa lyder det fra Herren, og ikke en Gud i det fjerne?" og i Salmernes Bog finder vi (46:1): "Gud er vor Tilflugt og Styrke, en Hjælp i Angster, prøvet til fulde". Ingen burde tænke sig det vanskeligt at holde sig til en Gud, der er os saa nær!

I Lærebogen i Kristen Videnskab, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 587), findes følgende under Mary Baker Eddys Definition af Gud: "Princip; Sind; Sjæl; Aand; Liv; Sandhed; Kærlighed". Hvad kunde være os nærmere end Gud, guddommeligt Sind, uendeligt Liv og uendelig Kærlighed, i hvem, som Paulus siger, vi "leve, røres og ere" (Apostlenes Gerninger 17:28)?

Hvorledes skal vi bære os ad med at lære denne gode og stedse nærværende Gud at kende og holde os til Ham og saaledes finde den forjættede Fred? Ved stadig og vedholdende Bøn, ved den Bøn, der omtales paa Side 4 i Lærebogen i disse Ord: "Den bestændige Stræben efter altid at være god er vedholdende Bøn". Ved at lære at være gode, det vil sige at ligne Gud, at ligne det gode, lærer vi ganske naturligt at holde os til de Egenskaber, de Evner og de Krav, der er knyttet til Godheden, og vi vil se, hvorledes vort Kendskab til Gud vokser.

At lære Gud at kende vil sige at kunne se Ham som almægtig, som allestedsnærværende og kærlig. At lære Ham at kende som Liv vil hjælpe os, naar vi stilles over for Sygdom, som altid er en Forestilling om, at vi har en svækket eller ufuldkommen Erkendelse af, hvad Liv er. Hvordan kunde Livet, der genspejler Gud, Liv, være mindre end frit og stærkt og fuldkomment? Dette er det aandelige Liv, som det virkelige Menneske besidder ved Genspejling, og som vi med fuld Ret kan gøre Krav paa og forvente at opleve gennem forøget Aandelighed.

At lære Gud at kende som guddommeligt Sind vil sige at vokse i Intelligens, Visdom, Dømmekraft og Virkekraft og faa en større Evne til at give Udtryk for disse Egenskaber. Og hvad andet kunde med saa stor Sikkerhed hidføre en Følelse af Fred som et stadigt og nært Kendskab til Gud, som er stedsenærværende Kærlighed, Gud, som er det ene styrende, førende, retledende Princip? At kende Gud ret indgyder Tanken en fredfyldt Tillidsfuldhed. I det virkelige aandelige Univers kan intet mislykkes, og Bevidstheden om, at det gode er i Sandhed almægtigt, forvisser os om, at dette til Slut maa blive bevist ved en fuldkommen Sejr over hele det uvirkelige Kaos i den materielle Verden.

Den, der i Ydmyghed og Ærlighed stræber efter at lære Gud at kende og at aabenbare dette Kendskab i sit Liv, er altid god og uselvisk. Han giver Udtryk for Retskaffenhed og Oprigtighed, for Barmhjertighed og Mod og er betænksom over for dem, han kommer i Berøring med, og bringer dem en kærlig Hjælp, naar de trænger dertil. Naar han holder sig nær til Gud, det gode, og lærer Ham at kende, lægger han Vind paa det gode, opfylder sin Tid med at gøre det gode, lytter til det gode og opmuntrer andre til at lære det gode at kende og til at gøre det gode.

I en Verden, der er sønderslidt af kæmpende og stridende Kræfter, bragt ud af Fatning og ført bag Lyset af skjulte Kræfter, er det ikke underligt, at Menneskene synes at være fortumlede og raadvilde som Følge af Usikkerhed, Skuffelse, Frygt og Sygdom. Men der er en Vej ud af alt dette for ethvert Menneske, og naar vi vender vort mentale Blik imod det guddommelige Liv, naar vi gør os bekendt med Gud, vil vi blive os Virkeligheden, den aandelige Væren, bevidst, og vor Tanke vil fyldes mere og mere af Fred. En menneskelig Livserkendelse, fuld af Uro og Bekymring, vil sige Materialisme, Begrænsning, et fejlagtigt Begreb om Gud og Mennesket og Universet. Guddommeligt Liv vil sige Uendelighed, Evighed, Fuldkommenhed, Harmoni,—Himlen.

Menneskene trænger til at lære følgende Regel fra *Science and Health* (S. 261) og anvende den i det daglige Liv: "Hold Tanken stadig hæftet ved det varende, det gode og det sande, og du vil komme til at opleve disse Ting i samme Forhold, som de fylder dine Tanker". Denne Maade at tænke paa vil sige Fred, den Art af Fred, som Jesus lovede sine Tilhængere; den Fred, som er et individuelt mentalt Eje, som hviler paa Kendskab til Gud og til det Menneske, som Han skabte; den Fred, som intet udefra formaar at forstyrre.

En sand Følelse af Fred vil ikke sige Uvirksomhed og Passivitet. Det vil ikke sige, at man uden Modstand billiger Vildfarelsen—nej, langt fra! Den sande Fred naar vi kun ved under alle Forhold uden Vaklen at vælge den Vej, der nærmer sig mest det rette, den Vej, der følger det guddommelige Princip, selv om vi derved menneskelig talt skal staa ene. Sand Fred vil ikke sige, at vi skal ignorere det onde i vor egen Bevidsthed. Det vil sige at se det onde som Intethed og at frigøre os for Troen paa det, hvad det end skal koste os af Bøn og Kamp; vi maa vie os helt til dette Arbejde. Vi naar den sande Fred, naar vi forstandigt har afdækket det onde og tappert overvundet det; naar vi ikke er gaaet uden om Vanskelighederne, men har besejret dem med Glans.

Forvirring og Had, Ængstelse og Fortvivlelse vil ophøre med at forstyrre Freden, baade hos det enkelte Individ og hos Nationerne, efterhaanden som Menneskene fornuftigt lærer at feste Lid til det uendelige Princips Styrelse og give sig ind under dets Ledelse. Sandt Kendskab til Gud vil sige Kendskab til den Sandhed, at det gode, det evige og uforgængelige gode, er virkeligt; at det gode er Magt og er stedse nærværende. Et saadant Kendskab til Gud, der kan hjælpe os i alle Livets Forhold, aabenbarer os ved Demonstration den sande, den ophøjede Fred.

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Back Garden

THOUGH vivid newness glares like a grimace
Along these streets, bereft of mellow mood,
Where houses huddle close on measured space
Numbered and marshaled into servitude,
Yet narrow doorways cannot rob the heart
Of vision, nor efface the gentle skill
Which makes of every home a place apart
Where vistas lengthen at the dreamer's will.

These clustered evergreens may well define
The boundary of an unimagined peace;
Though planted there to screen a fluttering line
They stand as proud as on the hills of Greece,
Circling a sundial set amidst the flowers,
Whose penciled shadow drifts across the hours.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

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Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking in Stock Market Gives It Uneven Appearance

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Activity Less Pronounced, Tone Irregular

By Forrest Price

Stocks milled about uncertainly. And there was pronounced let-up in market activity compared with yesterday's boiling session.

Total transactions amounted to about 1,100,000 shares.

The trend was decidedly irregular.

There was profit-taking in the issues which made sweeping gains yesterday.

If there was any group of stocks more prominent than another it was the carriers.

Chesapeake Corporation moved up more than 3 points to a new high. Chesapeake & Ohio advanced more than 2 points to a new top.

Other gainers among the rails were Union Pacific, Nickel Plate, Louisville & Nashville, Northern Pacific and New York Central.

Modest gains were recorded by Real Silk Hosiery preferred, U. S. Freight, American Can, American Locomotive preferred, Barker Bros. common and preferred, Electric Storage Battery B, Fuller issues and Fidelity Phenix.

On the down side of the market Electric Power & Light preferred was off more than 3 points.

Other losers were Fairbanks preferred, Gimble Bros. B, Paramount Pictures prior preferred, People's Gas, Minneapolis Honeywell, Crown Cork and Commonwealth & Southern preferred.

The feature of the bond market was an advance of 3½ points in Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950. The rise was attributed to the favorable earnings of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, the securities of which the Alleghany Corporation is a large owner. Other rail loans were mixed. Utility bonds were steady and less active than yesterday.

Among the major commodities grain prices were inclined to drag most of the day. Cotton improved moderately.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans	¼%	½%	1%
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65⅝c	65⅜c	53½c
Time loans			
60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ½
4 months	¼	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ¾
5-6 months	⅜	⅜@ ⅜	1⅛@1 -

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@1	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ½
3 mos bills	⅝@⅞	¾@ ¾	½
Bar silver	29½d	29⅛d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 3½d	141s 5d	140s 11d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾@2	@2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4½%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	2
Minneapolis	2	London	1
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	4	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	5
Bucharest	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe 12:15 p. m. Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.92⅜	$4.92¾	$8.2397
Cables	4.92⅝	4.92⅞	8.2397
France—franc	.0658⅜	.0658⅞	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1690½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3252	.3252	.3267
Italy—lira	.0811	.0812	.0891
Germany—mark	.4025	.4024	.4033
Holland—florin	.6792	.6793	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2540	.2540	.4537
Norway—krone	.2475	.2475	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2200	.2199	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1366	.1366	.3267
Austria—schill'g	.1883	.1888	.2382
Greece—drachma	.0094½	.0094½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0414½	.0414½	.0413
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2970	.2970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1886	.1886	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0447½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0094½	.0083	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3280	.3280	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0557½	.0560	.2025
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.2060
Peru—sol	.2491	.2491	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8079	.8079	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2881	.2880	.8440
India—rupee	.3719	.3710	.6180
Java—florin	.6823	.6833	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3440	.3513	*
Shanghai—dol	.3005	.2994	*
Sts Stimnts—dlo	.5775	.5775	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4988	.4988	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9900	.9900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec	11.40	11.41	11.34	11.39	+.10
Jan.	11.38	11.39	11.32	11.33	+.08
March	11.27	11.27	11.20	11.25	+.08
May	11.26	11.26	11.70	11.25	+.09
July	11.25	11.26	11.17	11.20	+.07

Spots 11.80, up 10 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	11.34	11.36	11.32	11.36	+.09
January	11.30	11.31	11.27	11.27	+.05
March	11.25	11.25	11.19	11.24	+.05
May	11.23	11.23	11.17	11.20	+.06
July	11.19	11.19	11.16	11.17	...

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.34	6.34	6.34	6.34	+.06
January	6.30	6.31	6.28	6.29	+.03
March	6.28	6.29	6.26	6.28	+.04
May	6.26	6.27	6.24	6.26	+.05
July	6.24	6.24	6.22	6.23	+.21

Tone at close steady.

Transit Operations Rise

NEW YORK, (AP)—Operations of transit companies during the last week reflected a seasonal increase in business, but the net gain over last year was at a slightly lower rate than in the previous week, says the Transit Journal.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the last week totaled 44 compared with 19 the week before, the Standard Statistics Co., reports there were 6 favorable changes compared with 2 in the previous week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 8
9⅛	4¼	..	Adams Express	9	9	9	9
18½	8	..	Addressograph	19½	18⅝	19½	18½
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅜
8⅞	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
20⅛	13¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15⅝	13⅝	15¼	15¼
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
19⅜	6⅜	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	13⅜	13	13⅜	..
2½	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf wwww xx (h)	7	5⅞	7	5⅝
7	1⅝	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	5½	5½	5½	..
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	4⅞
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	28¾	28	28¾	29¾
173	125	6	Allied Chem	163½	163	163½	163½
73¾	35⅛	..	Allied Stores	71½	73⅜	71½	71½
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35¾	35½	35½	35¾
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅞	73⅛	73⅞	73¼
36	26	2	Amal Leather pf	37	36½	37	..
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	75½	75⅛	75½	76¼
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	51½	51½	51½	52½
39¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	41¼	38¼	41¼	37⅞
66	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	66	66	66	68
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14¼	13¾	14¼	14
149⅜	110	4¶	Am Can	146⅛	144½	144½	144
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	24⅞	24½	24⅞	24¾
58¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	58¾	57	58¾	57⅝
111½	38	1¾g	Am Chain pf	112	112	12	..
96	66	2¶	Am Chicle	92½	92⅜	92⅝	..
3⅜	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	33½	32¾	33¼	33⅛
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	28½	28	28⅝	29½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23½
11⅞	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
34½	28	..	Am Hide & L vtf	34¼	34¼	34⅝	34⅜
4⅜	3	..	Am Hide & L N	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
37⅞	29⅛	2.40	Am Howe pf	37¼	36⅞	37¼	37
10⅝	4½	..	Am International	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10
21¼	9	..	Am Locomotive	20⅞	20¼	20½	20¼
69	32	..	Am Loco pf	70½	69	69	69
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
29⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29½
9	5⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	9	8½	9	9
41½	8⅜	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39¾	39⅜	39¾	39¾
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	45⅛	44½	44¾	45⅝
20¼	10½	..	Am Radiator	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛
30¼	15¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	30½	29¾	30	30
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	93½	93	93½	..
19¾	4½	..	Am Sealing	19	17	18	18⅞
61¼	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	57⅜	57¼	57¾	57¾
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	140	140	140	140
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	106	106	106	106⅜
106	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	104¾	104¾	104¾	105¼
24¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	23	22¾	23	23¼
43	23⅛	2¶	Am Stores	36	36	36	36¾
70½	50⅝	2	Am Sugar Ref	55⅜	55½	55½	55½
146⅞	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	148⅝	147¾	148	149
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4¾
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25¾
27¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
21½	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	20¾	19⅞	20¼	20⅝
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
66¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	66	65¼	65⅝	65½
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr F pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾
49	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	42½	42½	42½	39½
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	20⅞	20½	20¾	21
33¼	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	33½	33	33½	33¼
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15⅜	15	15⅜	14⅝
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅛
52	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	48¼	48	48	48½
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65½	65⅜	65⅜	65½
8¼	4	..	Arnold Constable	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
43⅜	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	42½	42¼	42½	42½
7¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16	16⅜	16½
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	49¼	48½	49¼	48½
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	26½	25¾	26⅜	25¾
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
10½	6	..	Atl Gulf&W I pf	10	9⅞	10	9⅝
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24	23½	23¾	24
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	46⅝	46	46⅜	46½
9½	4	..	Atlas Tack	9½	9¾	9½	9½
44½	15	..	Auburn Auto	37	36¼	37	37
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9	9	9¼	4⅞
63	35½	.5	Austin Nichol A	43½	43⅛	43½	47½
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
28¼	7½	..	Baldwin L pf (h)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45	45	45	45
115	100¼	7	Bangor & Ar pf	115	115	115	..
11⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13	11¾	13	11⅛
27½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	79½	75½	79½	76
55	37⅛	1¶	Baruk Cigar	54	54	54	54
12	5⅞	.60¶	Barnsdall A	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16⅜	16½	16½	17⅝
108⅛	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	103½	103	103½	103
95	77	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	94⅜	93¾	93¾	94⅜
14⅜	11¼	1	Belding Hem	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	22¼
19⅜	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18¾	18⅞	19
57	34	2	Best & Co	56¾	56¾	56¾	57
141¼	121⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	43⅛	42	43¼	43⅝
119½	55¾	1¾	Beth Stl pf	116½	116½	116½	117
16¾	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
83	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	..
16⅜	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14¾
59⅞	39⅝	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	49½
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	42	41⅜	42	40½
20⅞	21	1.60	Borden	27½	27¼	27⅜	27⅜
65½	28¼	1	Borg Warner	60¾	60½	60½	60¾
25⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	54
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	15⅛	15	15	15
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	53½	53¼	53½	52½
41¾	30⅜	2¶	Bristol Myers	40½	40½	40½	40
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn-Man T	42¼	41⅜	42¼	42
100	90	6	Brook-M T pf	99	98½	99	98½
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	56¾	56¼	56¾	58
9¼	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	8½	8	8½	8¼
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
8¼	3⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅝
93½	62⅜	3	Bucyrus E pf	90	90	90	90
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	1½	1	1¼	1
7¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
12⅛	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12	11¾	11⅞	11¾
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	21
1⅝	¼	..	Burns Bros B (h)	½	½	½	½
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7	7	7	7¼
26½	13¼	.60¶	Burroughs Add	27	26⅜	27	26¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1¼	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅝	11⅞	..	Byers	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
61½	32	..	Byers pf	59	58	59	58
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36	36	36	36
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
6⅜	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5⅛	5	5	5
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	29¾	29⅜	29⅝	30
16⅝	8½	..	Canada Dry	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13¼
13⅜	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13	13	13	13
106⅞	45¾	..	Case Thresh	104	103	104	104½
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	60	59¾	59¾	60
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	28¼	27¾	28¼	27¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26½	26½	26½
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	59	58½	58⅝	59
8	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	66½	66	66	65½
8¼	4¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	9	8¾	9	8¼
47¾	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	51½	46½	51¼	45¾
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	48⅛	45⅞	48⅛	45⅝
2⅜	⅞	..	Chi & Ill pf (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	..
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	33½	33½	33½	33¼
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
12⅞	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
52	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
12¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	12½	12½	12½	12½
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27	27	27	27
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
25¼	9	.25b	Chile Copper	22¾	21	21	22
88¾	31	3	Chrysler	86⅞	84⅜	86	85⅝
45	27⅜	1¶	Cleve Gr Br Co	41	40½	40½	42¼
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16¼	15⅞	16¼	16
5⅜	3¼	..	City Stores	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
26⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	24	24	24	24
28½	20	1	Cluett Peabody	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅞
295	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	294	293	293	295
19¼	15¼	.50¶	Colgate-Palm-P	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56½	56½	56½	56½
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	39	38½	39	38¾
107½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108	107	107	107
9¼	6¾	..	Colonial Bea Oil	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbus Gas	15	14⅜	14⅞	15¼
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	89½	89	89¼	89⅜
80	31	5	Columbia G pf B	80	79½	80	79
81	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	66	66	66	66
101¼	67	4¶	Columbian Carb vtc	100	100	100	100
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48⅛	47½	48⅛	47¼
72	56¼	2.80¶	Comm Inv Tr	58¼	57¼	58	58
105	97¾	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½
23⅞	16½	.60¶	Comm Solvents	21	20	21	19¾
3	¾	..	Comwlth & So	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
71	29½	3	Comwith & S 6pf	68¼	66¾	67	69¼
19¼	9	..	Congress Cigar	21½	20½	20½	18⅞
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40⅜	40¼	40¼	40½
49	16	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19⅜	18¼	18¼	18⅝
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾
22⅛	14¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	19¼	19	19	19½
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32⅞
102½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	102½	102	102½	102
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	9½	9¼	9½	9⅜
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	¾	¾	¾	¾
18¼	8¾	..	Container A	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17¼
7½	2⅞	..	Container B	7	7	7	7¼
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8	8	8	8
1¾	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1	1
96½	62¾	3	Cont Can	95	94¾	94¾	95
17⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16½	16½	16½	16½
42⅜	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	42½	42	42	42
2	¾	..	Cont Motors	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
25¾	15⅛	.62b	Cont Oil	25½	25	25¼	25½
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	60⅛	59¾	59¾	60
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72⅝	72	72⅜	71¾
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	156¼	156¼	156¼	156
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
39⅞	35⅛	2¶	Cream of Wheat	37½	37⅜	37⅜	37½
17⅛	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜
48½	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	43¼	43	43¼	44
7¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	6⅞	6¾	6¾	7
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	27	26½	26½	27
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	66	65	65	65½
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41	41	41	41
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	19¼	19⅛	19¼	18⅞
105¼	80½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100½	100	100	100½
3¼	2	..	Curtis-Wright	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
10⅞	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	38½	38½	38½	38
57	22¾	..	Deere & Co	56	55½	55½	55
28	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
83½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	34¾	33¾	34½	34
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	15½	14¾	15½	14⅜
4¾	1½	..	DDencer R G pf (h)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
110	65	4	Detroit Edison	117½	117⅛	117½	118
50⅝	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	42	42	42	42½
40⅜	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	38⅝	38½	38¼	38
41½	34⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
43½	34⅜	2¶	Dome Mines	39	38½	38½	39
12⅝	6⅜	..	Dominion Stores	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	9
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34	33¾	34	33½
7	2		Dunhill Inter	5½	5	5	..
142¼	86⅝	3.60¶	du Pont de Nem	139¼	138½	139¼	138½
132	126⅝	6	du Pont deb	131¼	131¼	131½	131½
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
167	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	166	166	166	166
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	159	159	159	..
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	28	27¾	28	28
8⅜	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	8	8	8	8
38¾	19⅝	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	36⅜	36	36½	36⅛
112½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	112½	111	112½	111
10⅜	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
8⅜	3⅝	..	Elec & Mus Ind	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6⅝	6	6⅛	6⅜
28	21½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	25	24½	24½	25
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	26½	23⅛	24⅛	27⅜
35	29	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	36	35½	36	35½

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 8
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅜	¼	⅜	½
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1½	1	1	1
132	125¾	7

Business and Industry

Industrial Output at Highest Point for October in 5 Years

Commerce and Finance

Retail Sales Up 3 to 10 Per Cent During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Retail sales during the past week recovered rapidly in most sections of the country from the lull in buying that developed in the latter part of October due to the hampering influences of the spell of warm weather, according to the weekly Dun & Bradstreet review.

"The demand for wearing apparel," the report continued, "responded quickly to the change to colder weather, sales of women's coats running to the largest totals in three weeks, while interest in fur garments widened, and there was a better movement of knitted outerwear, shoes, gloves, and millinery. In the men's division, topcoats and furnishings made a better showing than suits. The uptrend of sales in furniture, radios, hardware, and electrical appliances was extended.

Sales Up 3 to 10 P. C.

"As the covering of fall requirements, which had been held in check since mid-October, proceeded on a generous scale in those districts gripped by cold, volume of retail sales was 3 to 10 per cent larger than a week earlier," the survey said.

"The estimated gain for the country over the 1934 comparative ranged from 5 to 15 per cent, with cities reporting a loss in the minority. Recovery was slow in the New England States, however, except at the wool-manufacturing centers, with the gain over last year's total not more than 3 to 5 per cent. Special election day promotions helped to swell volume for the East by 4 to 12 per cent.

"Buoyed by the rapid expansion of the automobile and allied industries, retail sales in the Middle West went 7 to 15 per cent above the 1934 level," according to the report. "A few days of subzero temperatures in the Northwest gave a spurt to consumers' purchases, which were larger by 10 to 20 per cent than in the like 1934 week.

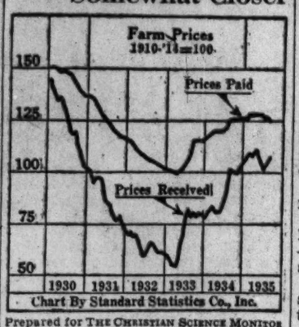
Wholesale Buying Slower

"Further gains in employment kept volume in the South 10 to 15 per cent above last year's. In the Southwest, the advent of cold weather lifted the average by 8 to 12 per cent, with heavier rural buying gains. The cold wave which swept the Pacific coast pushed sales upward by 15 to 20 per cent, with winter apparel leading.

"The pace of buying in wholesale markets was not in step with that in retail distribution, as merchants have yet to work off sizable stocks which should have been moved in October. Mail requests specifying immediate shipment of blankets, oil burners, knitted outerwear, automobile accessories, and winter hardware ran to good proportions from districts affected by the cold wave.

"Reorders for women's apparel were larger than a week earlier, particularly for dress coats, blouses, scarfs and gloves. Topcoats and overcoats moved out well, but there was less pressure for men's and boys' suits. Orders from industrial districts outnumbered those received from agricultural areas."

Farm Price Gap Somewhat Closer



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE gap between the prices received by farmers for their products and prices of merchandise they buy is closing. Although based on a prewar parity, prices are still some 10 per cent more than prices received.

Prices for Fat Chicago Cattle Somewhat Mixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Fat cattle prices took a two-way trend during the week, strictly good and choice grades finishing strong to 25 cents higher, while all other kinds closed 25c-50c lower, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hogs were able to check the sharp downturn that has held sway for several weeks, and values for the week in this branch of the livestock trade are steady to 10c lower, with heavy butchers as much as 10c higher. Lambs gained sharply, lost part of the upturn, but managed to finish 25c higher.

Prime medium weight and heavy steers sold at $13.25 on three occasions to set the week's peak, while top on yearlings was $12.50. Bulk of the run, however, moved within a spread of $9-$11.50, and on the close common and medium quality shortfeds ranged between $6.50 and $9.

Heifers gained 25c-50c, demand being broad all week. A part load topped at $11.50, with grassers moving largely at $5.50-$7. Cows ranged strong to 25c higher, beef offerings showing the full upturn. Bulls closed 10c-15c higher, and vealers finished about steady.

A better turn to the fresh pork trade acted as a prop to the hog market following several weeks of lower values. Closing top was $9.35 and the week's high was $9.50, paid Monday. Late sales of better grades 190-230 pounds were made at $9.20-$9.35; 290-350 pounds, $9-$9.20; 140-170 pounds, $8.75-$9.15. Sows on the close brought $8.00-$8.25, lightweights up to $8.50, or steady with a week ago.

At the high time on Wednesday, strictly choice native lambs topped at $10.15, but a rather severe downturn Thursday pulled the high level down to $9.75. On the close, bulk of the fed "comebacks" sold at $9.50-$9.75, and most natives brought $9.25-$9.75.

Cotton Export Rise Needed, Says Review

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Stimulation of cotton exports from the United States is the key to a problem involving the employment of 2,000,000 persons engaged in handling and producing cotton, the American Bankers' Association says.

In the November bulletin of its agricultural commission, the association says that unless cotton exports are increased the nation is likely to face not only a 2,000,000 increase in unemployed but a continued adjustment and limitation program in regard to production.

During the past 50 years, the review points out, an income of $23,000,000,000, "enough to build and equip every mile of railroad in the United States," has been produced by the export cotton from this country.

Hardware Stores Busier Than Usual for November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Hardware stores are kept busier than usual for a November by widespread consumer buying, according to Hardware Age. Purchases are not confined entirely to seasonables or necessities, and there is a quick response to any offering of worthwhile new gadgets for the home, or to accustomed lines which have been dressed up, improved, or favorably priced.

People are more normally gratifying their wants, as well as their needs. Many shoppers yield to the temptation of attractive items attractively displayed, in a manner most satisfying and profitable to merchants who are keeping up with the times.

Business Advances On a Broad Front In October Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Continued better business on a wide front in October is reported by the Commerce Department.

In the Monthly Survey of Current Business, the Department said:

Industrial output reached its highest point for October since 1930—nearly 90 per cent of its 1923-25 average.

Automobile production expanded steadily, steel output advanced for the third successive month. Cotton and silk textiles gained ground along with lumber. Soft coal production showed more than usual October gains after the short September strike. Weekly electric power output reached a new high.

Stock prices advanced to a new high for the year. Bond prices were firm.

The volume of construction work in October was reported still low, though improving.

Although retail sales were not as heavy as in September, the department said it expected final figures to show them much better than in October, 1934.

The Labor Department's September survey of employment, covering industries that employ more than half of all the workers, showed an increase of 335,000.

Exports in September increased 15 per cent, a normal gain. Imports dropped 4 per cent, as compared with an ordinary decline of one per cent. The department attributed this to a drop in Cuban sugar imports.

Policy of Service Charges on Bank Accounts Spreads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—According to a survey by the bank management commission of the American Bankers Association, the general policy of applying service charges against unprofitable bank accounts has gained great headway during 1934 and 1935.

The commission's survey dealt with reports from 587 clearing house associations, which indicate that in 75 per cent of the cases service charges are in effect under clearing house rules, and that in another 20 per cent the individual members of the clearing house associations have their own set of service charges.

These reporting associations represent some 3842 banks, or about 25 per cent of the banks in the United States. The commission points out that it would not be safe to assume that the same proportion of the remaining 75 per cent of the banks have adopted service charges because "the membership of these clearing houses includes the banks which realize most clearly the value of co-operative action, which is so important in establishing a schedule of service charges."

The commission also observes with approval that the tendency has been away from the "flat" service charge to the "measured" variety.

Now, it appears, the tendency is toward the establishment of systems under which charges are made on the basis of the number of checks drawn each month.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Subsequent developments in the world of rubber have apparently confirmed the view expressed not long ago in this column, that the authorities responsible for the restriction scheme, especially the Government of the Netherlands India, regarded the quota restriction of estate rubber and the reduction of native rubber exports as two quite separate though related problems. That was the most logical explanation available for a decision to lighten up the screw of restriction when already the native areas were heavily exceeding their export allowance.

Rubber Developments

A couple of weeks after that decision had been taken, the Netherlands India Government announced that it was prepared to acquire—for a consideration — export licenses for a maximum of 20,000 tons of estate rubber, for transfer to native areas. The financing of this plan, it was realized, would cause no difficulty, since the value to the planter of the right to export is considerably less than the amount of the tax levied on an equal quantity of rubber exported by native growers. Indeed, the Government might make a profit on the transaction. A little later, the export tax on native-grown rubber was raised from 22 to 23 guilders per 100 kilograms, and less than a week afterward to 24 guilders, at which level it is equivalent to about 4d. a pound. It is one of the most astonishing things about the rubber industry at the present time that the Netherlands India Government should not only be able to levy a duty of this magnitude, but also confidently expect that in spite of it native shipments may exceed their quota allowance by 20,000 tons.

Rubber for Twopence

The price of rubber, as this is being written, is running a little over 6¼d. a pound in London, leaving the native producer a gross return of 2¼d., a pound, including costs of shipment and insurance to England. Moreover, a good deal of native rubber is of poor quality, and does not command the quoted market price. Possibly the price will rise; that depends very much upon what happens in the world of international politics.

The evidence of previous months, however, is enough to indicate that if the native can get a return, on the spot, of 2d. per pound, a large—perhaps an embarrassingly large—volume of rubber will be forthcoming. Then is the estate producer, who receives a return of 6d. a pound, committing a vast ramp against the consumer, with his government-aided schemes of restriction and export tax? At 6d. a pound it is pretty certain that efficient rubber firms can make an adequate margin of profit; but it is extremely doubtful whether that margin could be dubbed excessive.

The European planter has costs to defray—interests on fixed capital, managerial salaries, and so on. The native grower has virtually no expenses but his own maintenance. Practically every farthing he gets is net income to him.

Is Restriction a Ramp?

But we cannot leave the matter at that point. We must go on to ask whether all the rubber that the world needs cannot be grown on a noncapitalistic basis. Need the consumer pay for overhead costs, which are not physically necessary? Let us imagine what would happen in the rubber industry of Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies if machinery for supporting the price by concerted action were abandoned and the native growers were allowed unlimited untaxed exports.

If the price fell far enough—say to 2d. a pound—and remained at that low level, a great many plantation companies would be driven into bankruptcy and would be forced to abandon their estates. The land, being almost valueless apart from its rubber-growing capacity, would mostly go back to the jungle, leaving the rubber trees to be tapped ad libitum by the local natives. Eventually, supplies of rubber would fall considerably, and the price would consequently rise, to the great advantage of those companies which had been financially strong enough to hold out. But it is important to note, too, that the native tappers would have acquired, without payment and wholly undeservedly, a costly and valuable asset, an area planted with rubber trees in bearing.

Rubber is not indigenous to the East; the enterprise of the European is responsible for its being there at all. The fact that European enterprise has over-reached itself does not make it any the more just that the natives should acquire capital for nothing, or that the consumer should be able to buy rubber far below average cost of production.

The British Motor Industry

From rubber to the automobile industry is not a very long leap. The annual motor show in London once again draws attention to this increasingly important branch of British economy. The total output of cars in this country during the production year 1934-35 was 301,000, compared with 255,000 in the previous year. Exports increased from 45,000 units to 50,000 units, while net imports also increased, and by a wider margin.

Total new registrations of cars in the United Kingdom rose from 220,000 to 260,000. A year ago it was suggested in this column that (on the evidence of certain experts) the demand for cars in this country, including imported cars, would be stabilized at about 250,000 units per annum when saturation point had been reached and new classes of car owners could no longer be tapped. The expert suppositions were that a figure of 2,000,000 represented the country's maximum economic capacity to own automobiles, and that their average life would be eight years.

The number of cars in use rose during 1934-35 from 1,333,000 to 1,493,000, and at this rate the supposed saturation point will be reached in three to four years' time. If the increase of 160,000 in the number of cars in use is compared with the figure of 260,000 for new registrations, it will be seen that the net replacement rate is still as low as 100,000 cars a year. But as the saturation point draws nearer, the tapping of new classes of car owners shrinks in importance beside the supply of replacement cars. This fact may alter the whole perspective of British motor industry policy within the next few years.

Cadillac Co. Sales Increase 259 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 9 — Cadillac and LaSalle dealers' orders for new cars have already exceeded the total number of orders received at the factory during the entire 12 months of last year although the 1936 models have been on the market less than a month, it was stated today by J. C. Chick, general sales manager for the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

Mr. Chick cited the influx of dealers' orders as indicating the rapidity with which the fine car market is returning to pre-depression levels.

"We have every reason to be optimistic," he said. "Cadillac-LaSalle retail sales to customers last month exceeded our October sales of 1934 by 259 per cent and were larger than in any October since 1929."

Tying Pound To Gold a Chimera, Asserts Cassel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The movement to which a number of prominent economists have committed themselves, for pushing the British Government into provisional reversion to the gold standard, is not, it now appears, to have anything of the nature of a walk-over.

The opposition is led by no less an authority than Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, who though hitherto almost single-handed, has managed to bring forward an imposing array of arguments against any such development.

Professor Cassel's latest contribution to the question is in the current quarterly report to the Skandinavis ka Kreditaktiebolaget, Sweden's chief monetary association.

Professor Cassel holds that permanent stabilization upon gold is impracticable and that anything provisional of the kind would not only make exchange confusion worse even than at present, but would also tend to lower commodity prices, thus producing precisely the contrary effect to that generally claimed for it by the advocates of this expedient.

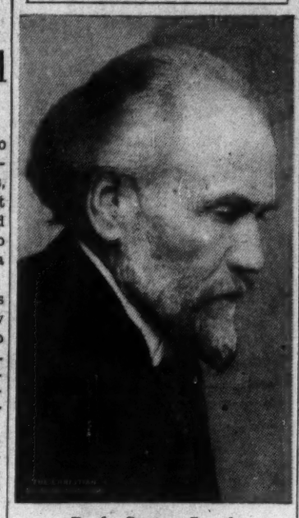
Sees Gold Parity Reduced

Referring to the proposal to introduce a provisional gold standard, such as that which Mr. Keynes thinks possible, Professor Cassell says, "The adjustment of the gold parity which is held out will in practice always be an adjustment downwards. There is thus a balance of probability that the gold parity of the currency will sooner or later be reduced.

"This probability is bound to lead to a hoarding of gold, which will naturally become more marked in any period of economic unrest. The consequence will be a rise in the value of gold with the result that the maintenance of the gold parity will be impeded or entirely prevented. It is as though the machinery had been provided with a safety valve which worked in the wrong direction.

"Such a monetary system would suffer from a marked lack of internal stability which should preclude from the outset any idea of resorting to a provisional gold standard as a means of escape from the present difficulties."

Hits Pound-Gold Tie



Prof. Gustav Cassel
Swedish Economist

Constructive Suggestion

Professor Cassel goes on to make a constructive suggestion. He draws attention to the fact that sterling for all practical purposes, is already stabilized in terms both of commodities and of dollars. In consequence of this he says "the gold value of the various currencies will recede more and more into the background, especially as the world now seems to realize in what degree the value of gold itself is dependent on American monetary policy, and how badly this value corresponds to the old-fashioned ideas of a fixed point in the dynamics of world economy."

He adds that the sooner the chimera of return to the risks of a gold standard—whether permanent or provisional—be abandoned, the sooner can all good forces be concentrated on "the recreation of reasonable conditions for the international exchange of goods and thus on the restoration of a sound world economy."

Down Trend in Wheat Prices Is Laid to Foreign Factors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Wheat prices have been affected by foreign developments to a great extent this week, the trend being irregularly downward most of the time.

Uncertainty as to what Canada will decide to do with its big surplus has tended to check buying.

If the European demand should assume the proportions that was expected a few weeks ago, it is probable there will be no change in the present policy of the Canadian officials, but if the demand from that quarter continues to be disappointing, it is possible that Canada will look for markets in this country.

In that case prices for the Canadian wheat doubtless would be lowered sufficiently to increase the exports to the United States.

Argentine Reports

Argentine crop reports indicate only moderate improvement, and the exportable surplus will be small compared with normal. On the other hand Australia is expected to have about as much wheat as last year, and at present is offering old wheat rather freely on the strength of excellent new crop prospects.

The present surplus of old wheat in Argentina is placed officially at 26,000,000 bushels which suggests a somewhat larger carryover than expected.

Private estimates of the winter wheat acreage averaged 45,577,000 acres, compared with 44,306,000 acres seeded last year. Winter wheat prospects are regarded as extremely favorable except for the extreme west end of the belt, where there is a deficiency in subsoil moisture that may result in another small crop in that quarter.

Speculative Buying

On recent declines there appears to have been some increase in speculative buying owing to the strong stock market and to the belief that prices have had a sufficient setback. Outside buying, however, has been confined mainly to setbacks, and so far has been slow in following rallies.

In corn prices hardened for a time due to the Washington announcement that there would be no restriction of hog production the coming year, and also influenced by the less favorable weather, general rains effectively checking the movement.

Cash corn prices recently have been firm, with country bookings smaller than a while back. Visible stocks decreased a little again last week, and stocks of all corn are now negligible in most sections. This means that there should be a big demand for the first big movement of new corn from the country, and the size of that movement will depend on the weather. The big need now is for cold, crisp weather to dry out the corn for shipment.

Private November estimates averaged 2,220,000,000 bushels, a crop which is much larger than last year, but still under the average production by a wide margin. The fact the carryover is so small from last year makes the total supply look moderate for the coming season especially if the pig crop should be a big one.

Manufacturing Has 11 P. C. Employment Gain in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8—Employment in California manufacturing industries, according to the report of the California State Division of Labor Statistics, gained 11.3 per cent during September over the corresponding month last year. By similar comparison, pay rolls increased 21.5 per cent in September of this year.

The outstanding gain in employment during September was said to be due to the exceptional increase in the canning industry. The peak of the canning season this year was reached during the month, whereas the peak of canning operations was reached in August last year.

Exclusive of the large increase in the canning industry, employment and manufacturing industries in California during last month showed a gain of 4 per cent over last year, while pay rolls increased 15 per cent.

The report said September was the ninth consecutive month in which pay rolls of wholesale and retail establishments in California gained over the corresponding month last year.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 12
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 12
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 12
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
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RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$257,650,684.15
United States Government Securities	135,115,671.45
State and Municipal Securities	28,404,700.97
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	19,525,493.94
Loans, Discounts and Investments	249,110,135.15
Banking Houses	13,632,793.92
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	6,792,715.48
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	48,616.15
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,418,631.02
Total	$713,699,442.23

LIABILITIES

Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	47,599,248.47	$75,411,748.47
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		10,503,886.29
Acceptances Executed for Customers		7,388,452.10
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		636,445.26
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		200,000.00
Deposits		619,558,910.11
Total		$713,699,442.23

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

School Toy Shops Hum as Projects Get Under Way

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Christmas Toy Shop

This School Project as Carried On at Orchard

At this season, progressive schools, public and private in increasing numbers throughout the United States, enter upon an annual project known under some such name as "The Christmas Toy Shop." This project, originated, as far as we know, by the Francis Parker School, in Chicago, has proved of untold benefit to children in schools where it has been wisely and effectively carried on in the weeks just preceding the Christmas holidays. Organization, responsibility, design, learning to work together under pupil "department managers," a deeper sympathy with and more constructive attitude toward those less fortunate, the unselfish desire to share put into effective action, and a concrete proof that work well done brings good results—these are only a few of the educational values reaped by the schools that have undertaken the Toy Shop project. In most cases, too, parents have joined with the children, and a fine sense of co-operation among children, parents and faculty has resulted. We have, over a period of years, published on this page various articles describing such projects. Today we give you one from the Orchard School, Indianapolis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

THE Orchard School Toy Factory, operated in December for the past three years, has produced annualy from 750 to 1000 toys which have been turned over to the Indianapolis Family Welfare Society. The boys and girls sharing this experience gain first-hand information of factory methods, conducted on a small scale, and they glimpse an inside view of welfare work in their community, besides having a lot of fun.

A school assembly held late in November gives each child from kindergarten to eighth grade the opportunity to submit models for the toy factory project. The toys must meet certain requirements; they must be acceptable to any child, rich or poor; they must be practical for quantity manufacture, perhaps in lots of 50, 70 or 100. The children decided they would not make toys of which better models could be bought at the 5-and-10-cent stores.

The Inventors Assemble

As many as 50 models appear at these "inventors' assemblies." The winning models are chosen by a committee of pupils and teachers. Among those selected have been sock dolls, rag dolls, cradles, scrapbooks, beanbags, ships, carts with blocks, wooden trains, firetrucks, and games.

The models are perfected in the school shop, and plans for the economical use of materials, time and energy are tested as actual production begins. Contests among grades result in the collection of a mass of materials—small wooden boxes, dress materials, yarn, magazine pictures, buttons and spools. These supplement the purchases of such necessities as cotton, wood, paint, and sometimes small dolls. It is possible to limit toys to those manufactured only from collected materials, if no fund for supplies is available.

Correlated With Class Work

During this period classes are scheduled as usual, except that wherever possible they are correlated with the toy factory work. The cost and amounts of materials required are figured in arithmetic classes. Rag dolls are cut out and sewing done while one of the children reads aloud. Color combinations and designing of some of the toys is done in art time. High standards of workmanship are maintained, boys and girls being encouraged to take pride in doing the smallest detail well—in stuffing dolls, in making interesting and attractive scrapbooks, in sawing and hammering and painting, in creating games that are fun and have some educational value.

At a daily "employees' meeting," progress is reported and special activities are outlined for the day by a child foreman. Such announcements are likely to be:

One hundred trucks are ready for assembling in the shop.

Ten scrapbooks are to be put together in the art room.

Any one with spare time who wishes to help with these two jobs, report to the teachers in charge.

The second grade has completed fifty dolls.

Twenty fire-trucks have been painted.

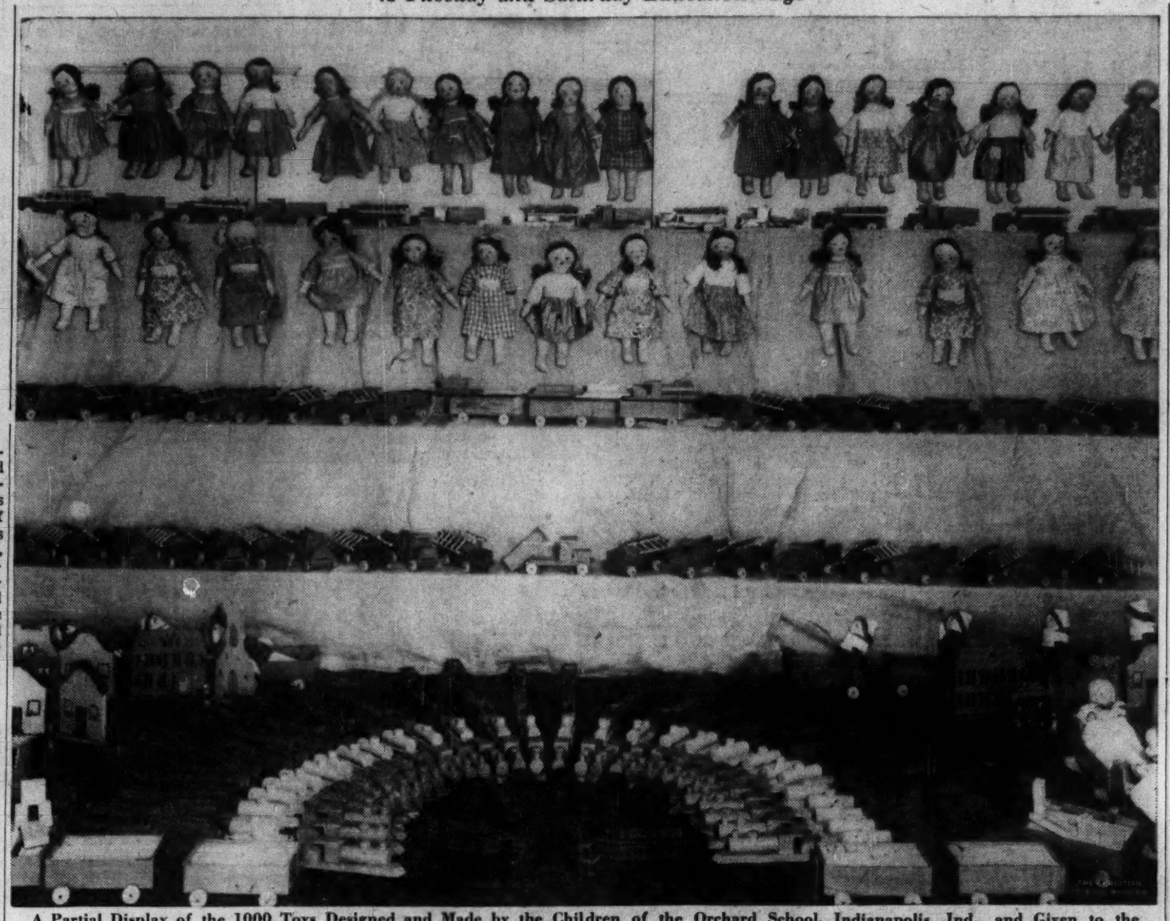
An evening session for parents only, has been enjoyed thoroughly by the adults who seem to take much delight in working in the shop and sewing and art rooms finishing details that are a bit difficult for the children.

Studying Civic Problems

The Family Welfare Society headquarters are visited by a group of seventh and eighth grade children who are studying civic problems. They bring back appealing stories. A small boy has just gone to a new home with a firetruck hugged under one arm—a firetruck made by Orchard School children the year before and which was saved from the gifts for just such a purpose, since toys are needed all through the year. Two little girls from a broken home have had their bewilderment and loneliness lessened by the gift of dolls, the first they have ever owned.

Such reports are made to the whole school at lunch-time, and the children go back to their self-appointed tasks with new enthusiasm. The pleasure they are having in making the toys is heightened by the thought that some boy or girl their own age will receive the gifts and treasure them.

Just before the Christmas holidays the completed toys are arranged for an exhibit and parents and friends are invited to a Christmas program. Then the assortment is packed and sent to the Family Welfare Society for distribution through its regular channels.



A Partial Display of the 1000 Toys Designed and Made by the Children of the Orchard School, Indianapolis, Ind., and Given to the Family Welfare Society for Distribution Last Christmas. This Work Is Done in Connection With Their Annual Christmas Toy Shop Project

Courtesy of Crewe Education Committee

Girls Weaving in the Ludford Street, Senior Girls' School, Crewe, Cheshire, Eng.

Teaching the Child to Weave

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

"IT DOESN'T cost them anything. They make and collect everything themselves—that is where the fun comes in."

The words were in answer to a question put to a teacher of weaving after examining the work of school children in a section of the first exhibition held by the Guild of Weavers, Spinners and Dyers in London this autumn.

Children in rural districts, it was explained, collect the wool left by sheep on the hedges, and after cleaning it, wind it on spindles made at home from sticks with weights at the end, copies of the primitive spindle that was used before the wheel was invented. Then follow expeditions to the woods and lanes to collect elderberries, wild parsley, the bark of oak, fern stalks, and all manner of things provided by nature, which are boiled in pans to produce the required color. This is, perhaps, the most thrilling part of the whole business, for who could have guessed what lovely shades are hidden in the root of a stinging nettle, in the skin of a potato, in rhubarb stalks and walnut husks; or have dreamed of the rich yellow that onion skins can give, and of the deep gold that comes from a cabbage leaf?

Recipe Book Of Dyes

In one Welsh school the children keep a kind of cookery book with specimens of the dipped wool and particulars of the ingredients and length of time they were boiled. In another school the village children are taught how to grow their own flax, which includes forking and harrowing the ground, sowing the seed and cultivating the plants. Other children have their own Angora rabbits, and learn the entire process through which the wool passes before it is ready for the weaver.

And what about the looms?

The teacher held up a little strip of cardboard with a few lengths of string stretched along it, and a rough piece of wood for a shuttle. At one end a narrow pattern had begun to appear made of what looked like darning wool.

"This loom was made at home by a small girl of eight," she said. "She wanted a rug for her doll's house, and here it is in process of being woven."

"Our aim is to get the children to be ingenious in the making of their own looms," she went on. "It is surprising what can be done with broken bits of stick, pieces of flat wood and string. That is all one boy had with which to weave his woolen scarf. A pliable branch of a tree with a fork at one end can be used quite satisfactorily if nothing better presents itself, the threads of the warp being knotted round the fork and passing through cuts at the other end. Waist looms, similar to those used by the Lapps, Eskimos and Indians, can easily be made with a knife and a few nails. For the beginner the African finger weaving method is being taught, the threads being tied to the fingers of both hands and the hands performing the movements of the loom, while a second child, holding the other ends of the threads, works the shuttle."

Everything For a Doll's House

Making everything for a doll's house must be a fascinating undertaking, and includes the arts of knotting and dyeing as well as of weaving. Carpets, mats, curtains, covers, towels and even the fine bed linen are exquisitely made by quite young weavers.

"One need not imagine that because a loom is small one's achievement must necessarily be small too," it was pointed out. "Strips of material made on this seventeenth-century Scottish braid loom, for instance, can be joined together endlessly." And a wide piece of material, in which the repetition of the pattern increased the interest of the design, was shown.

"Weaving is a craft that can be taught in any type of school," the teacher continued. "In cities, where the boys and girls cannot grow or collect from the countryside what they require, greater emphasis is laid on technique and the handling of colored materials—color meaning so much to a city child. It is now becoming recognized that a well-graded course in one, or even two, crafts is of greater educational value and of more satisfaction to the child than a course in which he or she attempts a large number of activities without achieving a good standard in any one."

Two Sides to the Same Question

The Parent

Parents, How About 1914?

The writer of the first letter sends it in to us with this note: "I should be glad if, in fairness to the truly Christian point of view, you could print the enclosed letter in your Parent Column as a balance to the letter printed in the Monitor of October 12." This, we add, we are most happy to do. The Parent Column is an exchange of experiences, and we like to stimulate thought by printing letters on all sides of any moot question.—Editor.

Sussex, Eng.

Dear Editor:

I have been greatly surprised to read lately in your usually helpful Parent column letters from parents advising others to urge their sons to "stand up" physically to aggression manifested by their fellows: in other words, to fight back.

To those who remember 1914 this advice sounds all too familiar. The Allies, acting upon it, took it upon themselves first to administer a "stiff rebuke," followed by a sermon on the Golden Rule (as advocated by your correspondent of Oct. 12)—at Peace conferences. The results today can hardly be called gratifying! It is the argument by which otherwise peace-loving people have always been induced to fight. The child brought up on it will, quite naturally, see nothing wrong in "standing up" to his country's enemies when he has been persuaded, by politicians and press, that they are the aggressors; and so are our children educated into war.

To the Christian this advice contradicts the clear teaching of the Gospels; to the merely intelligent observer it is obviously unsound because such a course depends for its success on the bully being smaller and weaker than the child (or nation) urged to stand up to him; therefore it could be applied in one instance and not in another, which proves it to be lacking in principle. In point of fact it could very seldom be applied as the bully, or nation, will rarely attack until practically assured of victory.

Parents with peace at heart would do better to unite against an educational system which tolerates, or does not sufficiently guard against the uncivilized practice of bullying than give such reactionary advice.

Meanwhile the experience of my boy, aged eleven, may prove helpful in solving the individual problem without resorting to physical force. At the age of nine he was sent to a school where we had every reason to believe that he would meet only with friendliness and good will, and he went on the first day expecting to find a family of ready-made friends. Instead of which he found a good deal of aggression and did not make one real friend in almost two years of school life. He did not, however, feel led to fight back at any time, having early realized the unintelligence of such procedure. He has now gone to a school of another denomination with the purified motive—to be a friend, with the result that within a few weeks he has made two or three good friends and bullying has so far not come his way.

The approach is everything.

(Mr. E. W.-T. Mississippi

Another Parent On Boy-Fights

Dear Friends:

I have just read, with great interest, the letter from a father concerning boyish fights, and I am reminded of my experiences with my oldest son, which have proved helpful to me in dealing with my younger boys and with their companions.

This older boy has never been belligerent, but more than once his standing among his comrades has demanded a fight. Boys have an unwritten code in such matters, and it seems to me, as it does to the dad who wrote the letter, that a parent does well to recognize this code and use it, rather than combat it.

My son, at about the age of ten, was greatly bothered by a new boy on the street, slightly older than himself, but of about the same size and weight. This boy nagged him, teased my little girls, did his utmost to precipitate a fight, and finally my boy decided that the limit had been reached. A boy-loving neighbor witnessed this fight, and told me about it. She said it was clean, effective, and businesslike. My son found that he was getting the best of his opponent, and asked him if he had had enough. The reply was affirmative, and that was all. The two boys are now young men, but their friendship has been deep, satisfying, and unbroken since that day.

In another and less happy instance, a fight was the means of separating from their "gang" an undesirable would-be member, whose code of honor seemingly could not be adjusted to theirs. Dealing intimately with morally underprivileged children is not the province of other children. Separation is, I feel, the only safe means of protecting the normal group.

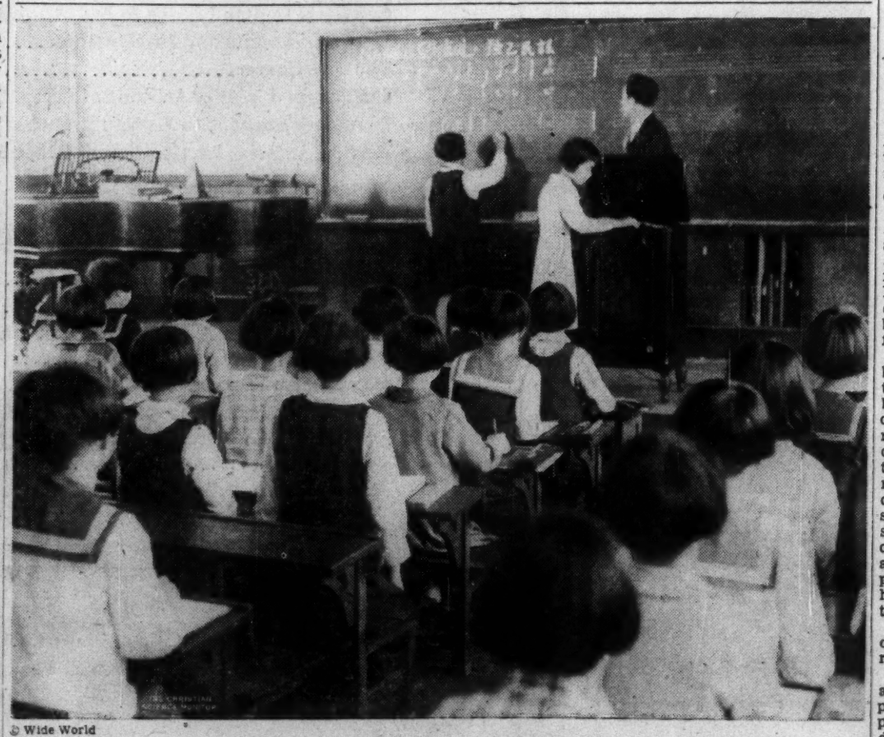
In the matter of fighting, I have found it effective to make and insist upon a few simple rules. These are the ones we worked out: 1. Never fight for pleasure. 2. Never fight unless you simply must. 3. Always fight clean and to a finish. 4. Never let a boxing or wrestling match become a fight.

By understanding such rules, a boy is able to distinguish between the ugly quarrelsomeness of the bully and the seemingly necessary defense of a principle. A boy does not need, for example, to allow his cap to be snatched and thrown in the mud more than once. He need not let anyone steal his pencils, or deface his books, or tease his little sisters. On the other hand, he should not be overwatchful or unduly on the defensive. Careful home and Sunday School teachings will prove of great value to any boy in his school and playground associations.

Those who deplore the toleration of such a code among boys might read John II: 13-16.

I always read the Parent column, and somehow my heart goes out especially to adolescent boys, in their problems. For all their would-be independence, and their carefully unemotional reserve, they are very sensitive and very dependent upon the love and understanding of their parents, their teachers, their Scout leaders. There is no such thing as an innately bad boy.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.



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Music Lesson in a Modern Japanese School

This is one of the new schools of Japan, the Shinobugaoka board school in Tokyo, considered a model for other Japanese board schools. The Japanese architect, Komoda, who designed the school, has been studying buildings and equipment in Germany and the Shinobugaoka is constructed along German lines. This particular class is at the moment studying folksongs of Continental Europe. High points of the modern school equipment are noted in the movable desks, the grand piano, and the phonograph with its case for records.

Tact With Children

Gains Desired Result Without Friction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE was a whirlwind of arms and legs, a circle of small boys gesticulating violently, and a velvety back lawn in immediate danger of destruction.

"Good evening, boys," said a pleasant voice as the "Lady-of-the-House" appeared on the scene. "Would you mind continuing your argument in the field across the street? You see, we have just succeeded in making this lawn look nice and we are very proud of it. The field will give you much more room if you want to fight."

"Sure," said the ringleader. The two boys in the middle of the circle disentangled themselves. The group moved down the path and across the street, and by that time they had forgotten what started the argument anyway. With the aid of a little tact, lawn and dispositions were both saved, not to mention clothing and features.

Without Offending

A householder was much bothered by small children coming to sit on his front steps and using his front driveway for their wheels and carts. Rather than appeal to the parents of the offenders, he decided to try tactfulness, which the dictionary defines as the "ability to deal with others without offending."

One evening when the steps were occupied by little strangers he opened the door and said cheerfully, "Well, hullo, boys, have you come to see me? Won't you come in?"

After a few repetitions of his courteous attitude the children ceased to usurp the property and no hard feelings resulted. A judicious use of tact had remedied the situation without complaints, reprisals or unpleasantness.

Tact does not create antagonism, for it smoothes the way. It saves distressing situations from getting out of control by its mixture of kindness, humor, and understanding of the other person's feelings.

In Her Heart Was Understanding

In a three-apartment house, the family on the middle floor were sometimes annoyed by young people over them playing so vigorously that the furniture rattled. One day when the boys in their heavy shoes were jumping or playing leap frog, the mother of the middle-floor family went upstairs. In her hand she bore a plate of cake, and in her heart was an understanding of young people.

"Good afternoon, Harry," she said to the young boy who came to the door at her knock. "I thought you and your chums might like a piece of my new cake. I heard you all laughing up here. What a good time you are having! I wonder if you would play in the back part of the house for a while, because some friends are visiting me and this old house shakes so easily they think you are all coming through the ceiling."

"Oh, boys, here's a treat," called the youngster to his friends. "Stop making so much noise and come into the kitchen or you can't have any of this cake."

Discerning Best Course of Action

Young and old respond to the gracious atmosphere of tact, for an ounce of tactfulness in any circumstance will create a pound of good will. Perhaps adults do not realize the advantage they will gain if they will teach and train children tactfully as well as thoroughly and efficiently.

One young mother who had moved into a new home on the second floor noticed that one kitchen door opened onto a flight of stairs which might prove a problem in connection with her two-year-old boy.

"Will you help mother to keep that door closed?" she said to the little boy. "Every time you see the door open, you close it for mother like a big boy."

Nothing was said about the stairs, but all the emphasis was put on keeping the door closed to keep out dirt and drafts, and to keep the kitchen quiet and clean. The child was proud of his responsibility and willingly complied with his mother's request. A little tact, which is well described as "a nice discernment of the best course of action under given conditions," met the problem competently and solved it satisfactorily.

This is one of five little articles on teaching children social responsibility, which are running on the Saturdays during November.

The Faculty Mailbox

Dear Editor: Pennsylvania

Having seen Mr. K. L., Ohio, writing to you on the question of "Peace," I could not withhold telling of the splendid organization "World Friendship Among Children," 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, from whom I had gotten a book for twenty-five cents entitled "Creating a World of Friendly Children." This book was mentioned in the Monitor some time ago. It contains plays and suggestions for children's activities and programs.

With the hope that this may prove of help to Mr. K. L. if he is not already acquainted with it.

(Mrs.) L. H. S.

Nine Miles of Shelf Space

A new section of the Bibliothèque Nationale has been built at Versailles to house the ever-growing collection of newspapers and reviews. The new building, in which a great deal of glass has been employed to give as much light as possible, contains over nine miles of shelf space.

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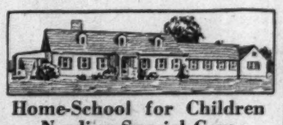
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What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

WITH the fifth program of the season (Nov. 8-9) the first novelty of the fall was offered to the supporters of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Shostakovich's First Symphony was a novelty in a purely local sense, of course. It was presented, moreover, not by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky but by his assistant, Richard Burgin. Shostakovich is a Soviet composer, and Dr. Koussevitzky has shown little partiality to Communist Russia. Mr. Burgin may not like Soviet doctrine any better; but he at all events seized the opportunity of Dr. Koussevitzky's autumn holiday to exhibit a work of the best known of those composers who subscribe to the Marxian ideology.

The Red Squad of the Boston police department was not in evidence at the Friday concert. If it had been, its members might have found themselves at a loss. For it would need a vivid imagination to find anything revolutionary in this symphony. Musically, at least, it is no more subversive than the great predecessors of whom it is constantly reminding us; and if it did provoke rioting, it would be because of the banality of its material and the garrulousness.

The symphony is an early work, written, it is explained, before the proletarian motif became paramount in the composer's thought. In this it differs from the opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," which parodies the mentality of the old Russian bourgeois society. The opera contains much music written in a burlesque vein, and those portions of the symphony which rely upon the same style (roughly in the Prokofieff tradition) seemed on a first hearing its most effective sections.

The symphony as a whole does not stir admiration for Shostakovich as a composer of "absolute" music. Of course two of his works do not provide a basis for a judgment of him, but so far as they supply indications, it looks as if his gifts might find their best expression in comic opera. The performance was admirable.

Prokofieff's Violin Concerto was played at this concert by Joseph Szigeti, who negotiated its appalling difficulties in masterly style. Otherwise the program listed Respighi's "Fountains of Rome," first of the long series of musical traveltalks, and Ravel's "Alborada del Gracioso."

L. A. S.

Art Club

NO OBSERVABLE link unites the displays now on view at the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth Street at Newbury. Several members have contributed paintings, drawings and prints. They enhance one another, provide contrasts, material for comparison.

Portraits by Mary Evangeline Walker are prominent for the dignified representation of sitters. The artist paints within the bounds of convention. She evinces the more elevating traits, promotes the more genial moods. Her pictures reveal thought and care and calculation. It seems to us that she is the kind of portraitist who generally succeeds in getting a likeness.

Bessy Creighton, known in Boston for working independently, exhibits a number of canvases. Immediately the onlooker is struck by the sharpness and clarity of design, by the miniature-like precision. Compared with neighboring canvases these seem the acme of painstaking performance. Miss Creighton's method, not commonly practiced in Boston, has been employed by artists elsewhere. It is common for surréalistes to resort to this style. In fact an entire school of American artists seems to be favoring the method. Charles Sheeler is the best example. Of his work we have an example in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Hoyland Bettinger has portrayed in pastel a number of hunts. The subject content of his drawings will appeal to a special group, and points of precision and correctness must be indicated by the knowing ones. To the layman, Mr. Bettinger displays more vivacity than usual. Francis Newton contributes some imposing canvases of scenic subjects and still-life. The restrained, orderly impressionism engendered by certain schools today finds a good exponent in Mr. Newton.

Lithographs by John W. Gregory add a different note to the display. Scenes of Provincetown, the small shanties, the lanes and street corners, provide one group, while familiar Boston scenes furnish the other. Mr. Gregory has an eye for subject. By the time one has viewed all his prints and drawings one feels one has made a new friend, for there is a pleasant communicative character in the pictures. Mr. Gregory does not always attain the first quality in lithographic style; sometimes interest in the theme replaces thoughtfulness about texture and mass.

Dorothy Lake Gregory completes the list with a number of engaging etchings and drawings pertaining to fantasy.

D. A.

Lady in Distress

Jean Muir as Helena
In Reinhardt's Movie Version of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Now Visible at the Majestic

Mr. Newman in Italy

AFTER an absence of two years, E. M. Newman returned to Symphony Hall last night to give the first of three traveltalks. An audience of good size greeted him cordially. Always possessed of a keen news sense, Mr. Newman opened his twenty-fifth season as a lecturer with an illustrated talk on Italy. Next week his subject will be Abyssinia, and the third week, the South Sea Islands.

Discretion, however, is an important element in a travel lecturer's equipment, and Mr. Newman was careful to keep off controversial matter. He showed, of course, some of the achievements of Mussolini in the way of housing, preservation of historical treasures, drilling schoolgirls and horsemen. He let us see the bridge which now admits motor cars to Venice and the new canal through which motor boats pass to the Grand Canal. Florence and its art treasures, Rome and its new buildings, and some lesser known regions of the country such as the D'Aosta valley were among the exhibits. The general aim to reveal some of the changes which have taken place in the last few years, was well realized.

Ontario Teachers Want Equalization Of School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That an equalized assessment policy be worked out in Ontario for school purposes and that all provincial money for relief be placed on an equalized basis was the recommendation made to the council of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation by the finance committee, which under the chairmanship of J. W. Noseworthy of this city has made a study of the finance and administration of education costs in English-speaking countries.

This step would tend to eliminate inequalities now existing under which poorer rural districts are at a disadvantage in giving education to boys and girls as against the wealthier urban centers, it was contended. The report also recommended that Ontario adopt the county unit system of administration, except for cities, metropolitan areas and large towns, the present system of provincial assistance being considered unsatisfactory.

Among the resolutions carried by the council was one suggesting that the department of education require all candidates for a continuation school certificate to have a minimum academic requirement of a university degree. Another asked that options be provided in university courses for those who desire to become teachers on graduation.

New World Champion Cornhusker Hails From Where Tall Corn Grows

NEWTOWN, Ind., Nov. 9 (AP)—Elmer Carlsem of Audubon, Iowa—out where the tall corn grows—yesterday won the twelfth annual national corn husking contest near here by turning in a world record, breaking 41.52 bushels of yellow Indiana corn.

The 26-year-old, 178-pound Iowan captured the championship in his first try at national honors. To him went a $100 cash prize and the applause of 100,000 persons who tramped fences and tore down cornstalks in an effort to see the nation's 18 best huskers compete at the Leslie K. Mitchell farm.

To Carlsem it was just a warm-up for real work to come. He will return to the home of his father in Iowa to husk 150 acres of corn which awaits his championship hands.

The winner turned in a total weight of 2995 pounds, from which was deducted a total of 88.43 pounds for gleanings and husks left behind or thrown into his wagon.

The previous record for corn husking was 36.9 bushels, established in 1932 by Carl Seller of Oneida, Ill., at Galva, Ill.

Irwin Bauman of Woodford County, Illinois, was second to the new champion, with 39.06 husked in one hour and 20 minute contest. Lawrence Pitzer of Newtown, Indiana's champion, was third, with 38.84 bushels; William Rose of Henry County, Illinois, fourth, with 38.12 bushels, and E. H. Hendricks of Grundy County, Iowa, fifth, with 37.50.

Ted Balko, Minnesota, who won the national title a year ago, finished in sixth place.

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GENERAL LAWS, CHAPTER 46

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1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

HOME FURNITURE EXCHANGE
New and Used Furniture
Bought, Sold, and Exchanged
763 S. W. 8TH STREET PH. 2-1109

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge. 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 609 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd PRESS
Est. 1914

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

Orlando & Winter Park
RENTAL BUREAU
Complete Real Estate Service. Inquiries cordially invited.
NOBLE SMITH, Realtor
212 No. Orange Ave. Tel. 6123

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7800 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

THE EBSEN STUDIO OF DANCING
Tap — Ballet — Ballroom
Studios
Lake County Country Club—Eustis, Fla.
Sanford Woman's Club—Sanford, Fla.
9 S. Hyer Street Orlando, Fla.

Make It a Rule to Visit Us
TREMONT COFFEE SHOP
MRS. WASHBURN, Mgr.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Our Patrons Include All Folk Who Appreciate Good Food
Corner Main and Church

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299
MONARCH *Finer* FOODS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Shop at
Sears and save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

BOUCLE and KNIT SUITS
Carefully Blocked
to Your Individual Measure
PHONE H3779 For Prices
UNIVERSAL CLEANING CO.
804 SOUTH HOWARD AVENUE

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Better refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires - Sinclair-Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
EL. PIERCE and EL. AUDREY DALE

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
362-364 THIRD ST., MACON, GA.

STROZIER'S
SERVICE STATION
Gas—Quaker State Oil
Kelly Tires—Willard Batteries
639 Georgia Avenue Phone 2026

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
19 East Broughton St. Phone 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

THE JONES CO.
Savannah, Georgia
Quality Clothing for Men and Boys

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

EUREKA PHOTO COMPANY
Commercial Photography, Photo Finishing and ENLARGING
Out of town kodak finishing solicited
129½ SO. TRYON ST. PHONE 4452
P. O. BOX 135

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, *Inc.*
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144.

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

ATTORNEYS

MILAN, Piazza Tricolori 3—Guido Frati, International lawyer; fluent English, long practise with American clients.

LECTURES

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
13 West 57th, New York, ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9480.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 2, Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas.

TEACHERS

PARIS—English lessons and conversation; also French; children or adults, MISS DIMMOCK, 60 Boulevard Montparnasse XV. (Littré 12.82.)

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality. Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1421

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL-KOKS-CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19. Tel. Byen 6785.
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

COÖP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11. 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 23578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Sturegatan, Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate, Gentlemen's Outfitters and also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depot and Sole Sale:
ROYAL COPENHAGEN CHINA WORKS
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG

HIGH CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 677468. Tempos Hus.

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 672380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38. Tel. 43.695
and 44. Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MÜNZGRABEN 6, 2-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

PAINTS—VARNISH—BRUSHES
Putzartikel
Spratt's Hundebiscuits
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGERIE BLAU

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

KÄSERMANN
KOLONIALWAREN
GROCERY
Aegertenstrasse 49
Tel. 23.539

WASCHEREI STEINER
Aufzug Tel. 31008
LAUNDRY

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel. 22.331

Remember
If You Need Any Toilet Articles
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS
Tafelgeräte

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 35
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli - Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

Speciality Shop for Rubber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.946
REPAIRS

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Hrch. Wettstein & Cie
Seevorstadt 70a
Schreibmaschinen Nähmaschinen
Writing Machines Sewing-Machines

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS - STETTLER
Unterer Quai 43
WERNLI BISCUITS

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 26 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MAISON TRABOLD
COAL OFFICE
MAZOUT
7 Rue du Vieux Collège
Tel. 48.318

DEMENAGEMENTS
Transport of Pianos
JEAN RIOTTON
7 Rue Lombard (près Bd. Cluse)
Travail soigné. Tel. 41.773

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and 15 RUE DE RIVE

MAISON ARTARIA
Optical Goods
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhône 1

Felix Badel & Cie S. A.
ÉLECTRICITÉ
4 PLACE DU MOLARD

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

Au MENAGE PRATIQUE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

La Tricoteuse de la Madelaine
Mme. V. RENAUD
Toutes les laines, ses explications gratuites.
Wools of All Colours and Qualities.
Instructions Given Free
1 Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991

QUALITY GROCERIES AND DRUG STORE
English and American Products
CH. LECLERC & GORIN S. A.
Rue de Rive 8.

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12 Quai des Moulins 12
Christofle Jewellery

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

M. STEIGER & CIE
4, rue St-François
PORCELAINES CRISTAUX
ORFEVRERIE
GLASS

The Victoria House
Shirts and Hosiery
MODE MASCULINE
Chemiserie—Cravates
Sous-vêtements—Chaussettes
CHARLES HORT
28 Petit Chêne 28

COAL COKE WOOD
GAZOIL (*Mazout*)
LAUSANNE-COMBUSTIBLES
H. Dupertuis
Route de Genève—Gare du Flon
Tel. 22.012

MERSMANN
RUE DE BOURG 10
Watchmaker—Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin—Zenith—Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing
TEL. 23.234

ARTISTIC HAND-KNITTING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Chaussures—Shoes
H. KELLER-CORBOZ
Maison fondée en 1911
Rue Pichard 13

MORGES près LAUSANNE

Bookbinding—Framing
Reliure—Encadrements
Fournitures de Bureau
J. EGLI
18 GRANDE RUE

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

NEUCHATEL

Epicerie Zimmermann S. A.
rue des Epancheurs
Bonbons Pasche
Chocolats Kohler, Cailler, Lindt

MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815.
Beautiful Selection of Hats.
Runs in Stockings Neatly Mended.

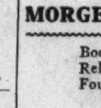
BOULANGERIE-PÂTISSERIE
Baker—Confectioner
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital 15
Taillaules — Tresses — Tourtes

LES PLUS BELLES CARTES DE VISITE A L'IMPRIMERIE
A. SEILER & FILS
FAUBOURG DU LAC 9
(Visiting Cards)

ST. GALLEN

TOYS
H. ZOLLIKOFER
z. Scheggen Marktgasse 19

THUN



MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

Damenkonfektion
MASS-ATELIER
Krause-Senn,
Badenerstrasse 44
Ready mades, and made to measure.

KLARA MUELLER
Mercerie
Kreuzplatz 20, Zürich 7
Wool for every need, thread, hosiery, gloves, novelties, ties. Large assortment of baby articles.

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)

Zu Zürich besuchen Sie
SPRÜNGLI
die moderne Konditorei
CHOCOLATE
Mail orders filled to all countries

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
LADIES' *and* GENTLEMEN'S MATERIALS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes made to measure.

bliss & co. Modes de paris
zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZÜRICH 1
Marktgasse
Ecke Rindermarkt

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zurich 1. Paradeplatz.
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Weihnachts-Geschenke in reichster Auswahl

Schurler
Bahnhofstrasse 61
Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear. Handknitted Blouses and Jumpers, Scarves. LATEST STYLES

F. GAUTSCHI
OPTIKER
38 BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
Field Glasses, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
The Smartest Stores In
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG and
PORT ELIZABETH

CHRISTMAS
IS NEAR!
Make a point of doing your Christmas shopping at one of Cleghorns branches.
IT WILL PAY YOU!
Cleghorns have a Cafe at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth!

Phone 8-1648 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

GrahamHallResidential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street Telephone 2-1253
We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

SEA POINT
THE HOME MADE CANDY KITCHEN
for Pure Home-made Sweets and Chocolates
11, REGENT ROAD, SEA POINT

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3555

DURBAN

Tel. Cen 3991
"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns Coats, Etc.
9 MURCHIE'S PASSAGE OFF WEST ST.

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS *and* BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 127

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY
TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

Marco
BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
22 Albert Street Phone 33/1900
Tel.: Add. Smithbat

Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

PIETERMARITZBURG

KEAN'S
PHONE 4146
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
On the Corner of
Longmarket and Timber Streets
For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville, Phone 2773

THE AMERICAN STORES
for
China, Crockery,
Glassware & Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

ROSA SYMS
Specialists in Viennese Dresses, Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie, Handmade Ware for Tiny Tots, Hand Embroidered Irish Linen.
8 Carlyle Arcade P. O. Box 243 Phone 4278

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

DAHLIAS (*South African Novelties*)
Catalogue on request.
BULBS *of Every Description*
Indigenous and Acclimatised.
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
sent to all parts of the Union of South Africa
WAVERDALE SEEDS AND BULBS
(De Mole & Kisch)
Private Bag, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, S. A.

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All.
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
235 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

PRETORIA

B. C. B. STORES (Pty) LTD.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices.
DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHING
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops
B.C.B. STORES
QUALITY FOR CASH
PRETORIA

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd,
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address.....
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CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, PTY. LTD.
52 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering Estimates given. Shortest notice.
D. W. Suchting, Man. Director

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

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ORDERS *Art Florist* DELIVERED
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Ladies' Hairdresser
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"BEST FOR REST"
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Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
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"For Christmas Gifts"
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GLOVES HOSIERY
LINGERIE HANDKERCHIEFS
Manchester Unity Arcade
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NOVELTIES *PICTURES*
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The Gift Shop
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53 Church Street
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in CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL at CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

Cooper's Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 3704
280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

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HAYS
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices. *All Work Guaranteed.*
BAKER & COY
130 Manchester Street Phone 41-387

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WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
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LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags!
Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

The Rees Jones Shoe Co Limited
Fashionable Shoes
With
Good Fitting and Service
The T & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

Gertrude Wray Matthews
Voice Production and Elocution . . .
Pupil of Henri Albiston, London
Studio
82 Duncan Ter., Kilbirnie, Wellington
Phone 24-493

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The Smaller Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS.
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments
Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY *VALUE*
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

STEWART DAWSONS
New Zealand's Leading Jewellers
AUCKLAND WELLINGTON
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P. H. JAUNCEY
Portrait Photographer
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Miniatures
50 Willis Street Phone 43-347

MOTHER CHURCH BOOK-ENDS
Available at
ORMSTONS LIMITED
189 Featherston St., Wellington

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes
at moderate prices
Courtenay Place (opposite St. James)
Lambton Quay (opposite Midland)

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favour through Goodness and Flavour
Its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.
The Wellington Bread Co.
Cor. Dixon and Herbert Sts. Phone 52-693
PURVEYORS
of Finest Quality Bread
Daily Deliveries City and Suburbs
H. D. Tonks, Prop.

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IMPORTERS and DISTRIBUTORS
of High Grade Food Products
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Ready-to-wear blouses in stock
Dressmaker
4 WILLIS STREET, WELLINGTON
Fletcher's Buildings, (First Floor.)
Phone 47-490

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Monitor Movie Guide

Clark Gable and Charles Laughton in Sea Melodrama, 'Mutiny on the Bounty'

By E. C. S.

In This Scene From "Mutiny on the Bounty," the Three Central Figures Are, in the Usual Order, Clark Gable, John Harrington and Charles Laughton

Bad Boy (20th-Fox)—James Dunn as a pool shark who goes to work on the insistence of the heroine, getting a job as reward for capturing the gangsters. Time-killing program filler. Dorothy Wilson, Luis Alberni, Louise Fazenda, Victor Killian.

The Crusades (Paramount)—Cecil B. DeMille's annual film spectacle, with Henry Wilcoxon as Richard and Ian Keith as Saladin in a fanciful interpretation of the Crusades. There are realistic battle scenes, and incidents of pageantry pomp. Loretta Young, Katherine DeMille, C. Aubrey Smith, Joseph Schildkraut, Alan Hale, Montague Love, William Farnum, Hobart Bosworth.

Dance Band (British International)—Buddy Rogers and June Clyde are rival band leaders. Gangsters and a music contest, ending in a draw and a marriage. For Buddy's following, chiefly.

False Pretenses (Chesterfield)—Millionaire falls in love with Cinderella who financed herself to attract his attention. So convenient. Irene Ware and Sidney Blackmer.

Grand Exit (Columbia)—Mystery romance about the daughter of an arson fiend and a fire insurance inspector. Double biller with Edmund Lowe, Ann Sothern, Robert Middlemass.

I Found Stella Parrish (First National)—Kay Francis will please her following in this romance of an actress's mother love in the "Madame X" tradition, modified to the extent that the heroine, separated from her child, isn't guilty of the charges for which she is hounded. Ian Hunter, Paul Lukas, Sybil Jason.

It's in the Air (Metro)—Farce about the comic distress of two income tax evaders who borrow a plane on the pretense of an appointment in another state for a stratosphere flight. They make the flight, win fame and much money. Jack Benny, Ted Healey, Mary Carlisle, Grant Mitchell, Una Merkel.

The Melody Lingers On (Reliance)—Pathetic tale of the war bride, separated from her child, finding him as a youth with musical talent whose foster parents won't let him follow his bent. With good musical interludes. Josephine Hutchinson, George Houston, Helen Westley.

A Midsummer Night's Dream (Warner)—Shows what a studio can do with chiefly its own players under the direction of Max Reinhardt in a spectacular version of Shakespeare's fantasy; with Mendelssohn's music, ballets by Bronislawa Nijinska and photography by Hal Mohr. Ian Hunter, Verree Teasdale, Dick Powell, Ross Alexander, Olivia de Havilland, Jean Muir, James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Frank McHugh, Victor Jory, Anita Louise, Mickey Rooney. The latest technical resources of sound films are lavishly used.

Mutiny on the Bounty (Metro)—The saga of a crew's rebellion against a brutal captain in the long ago of press gangs in the British marine. Clark Gable as the leader of the mutiny against the callous commander played by Charles Laughton. Scenes of torture on ship-board, the thrill of navigating square-riggers and the carefree life of the South Sea Islands where the mutineers set up house-keeping with native girls. A film that must be labeled for adults only because of its violence, yet one that adds a chapter to the history of the abolishment of injustice toward the defenseless weak. Franchot Tone and Donald Crisp are in a large and interesting cast. A melodramatic thriller of the sea.

The Rainmakers (Radio)—For the Wheeler-Woolsey following exclusively. A poor example of slapstick melodrama, concluding with an old-time trick movie ride of the two supposedly terrified comics on locomotives loaded with dynamite. Their efforts to bring rain to a parched land are opposed by a man with an irrigation scheme.

Remember Last Night (Universal)—Mystery thriller in which a murder is the culmination of a drinking party among the so-called smart set on Long Island. Edward Arnold, Robert Young, Constance Cummings, Sally Eilers.

She Couldn't Take It (Columbia)—Reformed gangster treats the rich, spoiled daughter of an old prison mate rough, and so she becomes a womanly woman and marries him, but not until after she gets herself abducted by thugs and enables him to be a hero. George Raft, Joan Bennett, Walter Connolly, Billie Burke. Contains one especially revolting shooting scene.

Two Fisted (Paramount)—Prize fight story based on the stage farce, "Is Zat So?" Done before in films. Easy laughter for the double bills when the pugilist and his manager try to fill jobs as house guards in society. Lee Tracy, Roscoe Karns, Gail Patrick.

(This guide is printed on Saturdays)

NO ACT falls fruitless; none can tell how vast its power may be; nor what results, enfolded, dwell within it silently.
—BULWER

Daily Features

THE spirit of a person's life is ever shedding some power, just as a flower is steadily bestowing fragrance upon the air.—T. STARR KING.

Worth Knowing

COAL
OIL
LUMBER
THE U.S. WITH 6 P.C. OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION AND LESS THAN 6 P.C. OF ITS TERRITORY HAS—
40 P.C. WORLD'S GOLD
49 P.C. " COPPER
67 P.C. " OIL

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUT BY TRAIN BACK BY PLANE

18.

The Golden Tour by Air

OUR extra stops caused our plane to be late at Newark, where I was to change from the United Air Lines to an American Airways plane, en route to Boston. But the big biplane was held 10 minutes. On arrival at the Newark airport we observed a new building gaily festooned with flags and bunting; and the passenger across the aisle from me said, "They must have heard you were coming." We discovered, however, that we were helping to inaugurate Air Navigation Week; and the Newark airport was doing its share by dedicating a new administration building.

Our new plane—a Condor—accommodated half again as many more passengers as the Boeing monoplane: there were double seats on one side of the aisle, and single seats on my side. We started out with only seven passengers; and we were soon aloft. And here let me say that the view of New York from the plane was one that I shall never forget. From our elevation the city looked for all the world as if the top had been blasted off Mammoth Cave, leaving thousands of stalagmites standing. And the towering Empire State Building was certainly the granddad of them all. One of the Radio City buildings reached up like a sword with the tip broken off. It was Monday afternoon—wash day—and every home in the tenement districts seemed to be waving a Chautauqua salute to us.

As we crossed over into Connecticut I began to note a difference between New England farms and those in the Middle West. Farms in Indiana and Ohio are rectangular, for the land is flat. But here, what with the ground humping up into hills, the fields were any old shape—there wasn't a rectangular one in a hundred.

I was returning to Boston on the day that most faithful New Englanders were returning from their annual "golden tour" through the gorgeous foliage. I have seen the flaming reds and the garnets, and the golds and the bronzes from many points of vantage; but the one place to really see the trees in their autumn carnival of color is from the air. I wish that I might find new and beautiful words to describe that glowing, velvety Oriental rug which nature had spread over the hills. The turquoise patches were the ponds and lakes.

Here, by the way, is an idea for the American Airways: Bring some of your big planes to Boston next October, and advertise "The Golden Tour by Air!" It would be worth $10 of anybody's money.

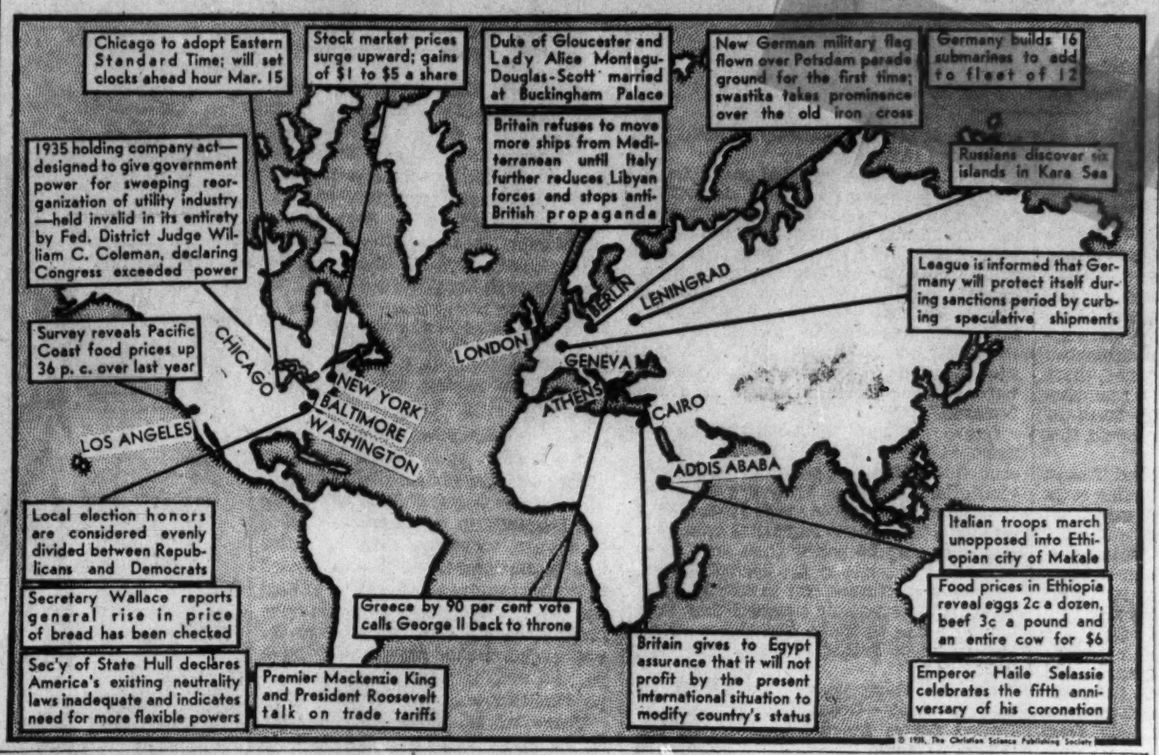
After a stop of barely a minute and a half at Hartford, we were off again, high over the flaming hills. And I began to look for familiar landmarks. I so hoped I might glimpse my own little five acres. But, believe it or not, the first thing I could definitely locate was The Mother Church and the new home of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as we winged our way over Back Bay. But, after all, they were the right welcome, just as they are to visitors—home-comers, in a very real sense—from all over the world.

My trip to Chicago on the fleet Twentieth Century had required 19 hours. I was back in Boston, by air, in 6 hours and 40 minutes!

Something is happening to our beliefs about time and space!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(The End)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chicago to adopt Eastern Standard Time; will set clocks ahead hour Mar. 15
Stock market prices surge upward; gains of $1 to $5 a share
Duke of Gloucester and Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott married at Buckingham Palace
New German military flag flown over Potsdam parade ground for the first time; swastika takes prominence over the old iron cross
Germany builds 16 submarines to add to fleet of 12
1935 holding company act—designed to give government power for sweeping reorganization of utility industry—held invalid in its entirety by Fed. District Judge William C. Coleman, declaring Congress exceeded power
Britain refuses to move more ships from Mediterranean until Italy further reduces Libyan forces and stops anti-British propaganda
Russians discover six islands in Kara Sea
League is informed that Germany will protect itself during sanctions period by curbing speculative shipments
Survey reveals Pacific Coast food prices up 36 p. c. over last year
CHICAGO
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
LONDON
BERLIN
LENINGRAD
GENEVA
ATHENS
CAIRO
ADDIS ABABA
Local election honors are considered evenly divided between Republicans and Democrats
Secretary Wallace reports general rise in price of bread has been checked
Sec'y of State Hull declares America's existing neutrality laws inadequate and indicates need for more flexible powers
Premier Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt talk on trade tariffs
Greece by 90 per cent vote calls George II back to throne
Britain gives to Egypt assurance that it will not profit by the present international situation to modify country's status
Italian troops march unopposed into Ethiopian city of Makale
Food prices in Ethiopia reveal eggs 2c a dozen, beef 3c a pound and an entire cow for $6
Emperor Haile Selassie celebrates the fifth anniversary of his coronation
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Our Annual Meeting was held last night, during which we voted upon three new members. These members will sign the roll next Sunday and will then be members of our organization. However, our Annual Meeting was adjourned to meet again next week, due to an unusual amount of work. The question now arises whether these three members should be entitled to attend and vote at this adjourned meeting.

Answer: As soon as members have fulfilled all the requirements to qualify as members, they have all the rights of members, including the right to attend meetings and to vote on all questions. In this case, the fact that the next meeting is an adjourned meeting does not affect this privilege. The new members may attend and vote.

Guess Again Answers (36)

1. Yes; Abel was a shepherd (see Gen. 4:2).
2. Yes.
3. No; the entire clause, with "who" as the subject is the object.
4. No; the area of Japan is 146,106 square miles, and that of the British Isles is 121,331 square miles.
5. Yes; the Tennessee Valley Authority, designed to operate and maintain Government holdings, sell electricity and promote economic and social betterment in the Tennessee Valley, employs more than 15,600 persons.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Barbarian—*Bar-bair'-ih-an* (first *a* as in *arm*, *ai* as in *air*, *i* short, last *a* clipped-short).

Beloved (Col. 3:12)—Here construed as an adjective (modifying "elect"), and pronounced preferably as three syllables, *be-luv'-ed*.

Brethren—Keep the *r* before the *e* in each instance.

Colossians—Note a difference between this word and "Corinthians"; The *i* before the *a* is preferably not sounded in the first (*Ko-losh'-anz*); it is, of course, always sounded in the second.

Counterfeit—The Old French *contrefait*, "imitated, forged," was the immediate ancestor of our word; and through its component parts we trace it back to the Latin *contra*, "against," and *facere*, "to make." Whatever may be called "counterfeit" is literally made against the genuine; in other words, it is fabricated in imitation of something else with a view to deceive. It is spurious, lacking in realness. Incidentally, counterfeit money is best detected after a thorough study of the genuine.

Sound the word *koun'-ter-fit* (*ou* as in *out*, *e* as in *maker*, *i* short).

Efface—Remember that a vowel preceding a doubled consonant is, with the rarest exception, short. Compare "illusion," "effulgence," "sorry," "effect," "opposition," "apparition," "essential," etc.

Emanation—Although this word is derived from the Latin *e*, "out," and *manere*, "to flow," there is an enlightening distinction between "emanate" and "flow." Water, for example, may flow from a pipe—that is, it issues from it. But, as Crabbe points out, "to 'emanate' is a species of flowing by a natural operation, when bodies send forth, or seem to send forth, particles of their own composition from themselves." Thus, an "emanation" is something which issues forth from another, and retains the quality and substance of that other.

"Emanation" is often applied to the origination of created beings by God, with reference to the fact that the spiritual universe derives its reflected existence from Spirit, and not from an act of creation out of nothing.

Sound the word *em-a-nay'-shun* (*e* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Eternal—The first *e* is really a long *e* in an unaccented syllable; this means that it is not to be sustained, although it properly deserves all of the initial quality of long *e*.

Height—Avoid a *-th* ending.

Illustrate—The accent is preferably on the first syllable.

Jairus—The accent is preferably on the first syllable, *Jay'-ih-rus*.

Pathology—From the Greek *pathos*, "suffering, deep feeling," from *paschein*, "to suffer." It is customary to employ "pathology" to designate the so-called science of treating diseases, involving also their essential natures, causes, and the structural and functional changes produced by them.

Perfect—As a verb, this word is preferably accented on the second syllable; as noun or adjective, the word is stressed on the first.

Scythian—Preferably *Sith'-ih-an* (each *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Sheweth—The first *e* is sounded long *o*—as in *sew*.

Spontaneous—This word describes an action which proceeds without predetermination or external compulsion. It is derived from the Latin *sponte* (the ablative case of a lost noun, *spons*), used to mean "of one's own accord." The root may thus suggest "voluntary" as an exact synonym; but "voluntary" and "spontaneous" have this difference: The first emphasizes the power of choice, distinct—perhaps leisurely—action of the will; but the second refers to that which not only has no external incentive, but which also develops instantly without determination or forethought.

Sound the word *spon-tay'-ne-us* (*o* short, *a* long, *e* as in *create*, *u* as in *circus*).

Stanched—Past tense of "stanch," which means "to stop the flowing of; to cease bleeding." Sound the word *stahncht* (*a* as in *arm*).

Supernal—The Latin *super* means "above," and seems quite naturally to apply to that which is above or on high. A thing which is above materiality—something pertaining to a higher state of existence—may be said to be supernal.

Sound the word *su-pur'-nal* (first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short).

Theophilus—*The-of'-ih-lus* (*th* "unvoiced" as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*, *o* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Corn-Shuck Mats

MRS. D——, who lives on a farm near Piedmont, Mo., is forced to earn the living for the family. Last winter she did well by making and selling corn-shuck mats. At first she made the mats only for her own use. But when other women saw how pretty and useful they were, they wanted some too, and offered Mrs. D—— a good price for them. She also supplied mats to a local store.

Before weaving the mats Mrs. D—— dyes the shucks in bright colors. Last year she sold $475 worth of mats from September to April.

Mrs. F. C.

Guess Again

36

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the Bible mention any shepherds before the time of Jacob's sons? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Is it true that the midsummer rains in Ethiopia are the principal cause of the annual overflow of the Nile in Egypt? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. "A dispute arose as to whom should receive the title." Does this sentence conform to the rules of good English? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Is the area of the British Isles larger than that of Japan? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is it true that the TVA, as established under the New Deal, employs more than 15,000 persons? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

To Prevent Cruelty

(From the Providence Journal)

Addis Ababa

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE has found time to turn away from his tremendous military responsibilities long enough to approve the establishment in Ethiopia of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The funds will be provided from the Emperor's own purse. Several laws have been passed against the maltreatment of animals, and it is hoped that the veterinary hospital can be opened at once. Mrs. Everett Colson, the wife of the Emperor's American adviser, is sponsoring the society.

That a Government in such conditions should pause to remember mercy to the beasts of the field is truly an amazing fact. It represents the flower of mercy blossoming in the very crater of war.

Whittier, in his "Angels of Buena Vista," celebrated the Mexican women who cared equally for the American and the Mexican wounded. Who will commemorate in fitting verse the humanity to animals shown by the Emperor of Ethiopia while death was raining out of the very skies on the homes of his afflicted people.

In Lighter Vein

Examples

A large firm found that one of their otherwise good customers very rarely paid his account until the final registered letter had been sent.

One day the cashier went out of his way to call upon him, and asked him outright why he always withheld payment until the last minute.

"As a matter of fact," came the reply, "I find your letters so excellently worded that I use them as models to write to my own customers; and," he added, "they are most efficient, too."—*Pearson's.*

Dole-ful Sound

A retired Lancashire mill hand decided to try to get a seat on the directorate of his local co-operative society, so he proceeded to do a little canvassing. "Do you think your husband will support me?" he inquired of one lady.

"Well," she answered, doubtfully, "if he does it'll be summat he hasn't done for me this last ten years."—*El Paso World News.*

"Sorry, sergeant-major, but I couldn't find my busby!"
—Tit-Bits

Progress in Auto Industry Brings Gains in Other Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Encouraged by the succes of the thirty-sixth annual National Automobile Show at Grand Central Palace here, many of the exhibitors will continue the show in Brooklyn after tomorrow. The Brooklyn show, to be held at the 106th Infantry Armory, Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, will open Monday.

How the progressive activities in the automotive industry have had a direct influence on other lines of business, making clear that prosperity for one is prosperity for all, was indicated by various leaders.

Railroads will get more than $400,000,000 worth of business this year from handling of freight shipments involving manufacture of new automobiles and will gain a revenue of $150,000,000 from shipment of 1,250,000 carloads of gasoline for the use of motorists, Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, said in a radio address last night.

The early opening of the show this year has helped broadcasters and "all advertising by distributing the advertising expenditures" of the automotive industry, M. M. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, said. The lumber industry also benefited from the forward stride in the automotive industry by selling to the latter in 1934 a total of 220,000,000 board-feet of lumber, approximately 9 per cent of the total hardwood lumber output.

Predicting that 1936 will show a 20 to 30 per cent gain for the automobile industry, and that the year "will make industrial history, . . . if free from hampering influences," M. M. Gilman, vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, in an address before a meeting of 400 automotive leaders at a luncheon by the Merchants' Association of New York, declared that 4,000,000 motorcars were sold this year and $875,000,000 paid out in wages.

The 1936 cars contain all the improvements so far developed, Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors, in charge of research, said.

"You have all we have to give you," he continued. "We hope to develop some new things. We hope to improve the things we have given you, but we are not going back."

Increased production in the Hudson Motor Car Company plants was made public today through Roy D. Chapin, president of the company, who said that his organization is turning out 560 cars a day with a rise to 625 a day next week.

Cloak-Making Goods Ready For Ontario and Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The cloak-making labor code which will go into effect in both Ontario and Quebec Nov. 18 will lay down uniform wage and hour conditions throughout the two provinces, according to the announcement made by the Ontario Government.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of the cloak-making workers in Canada will be affected, because these two provinces contain most of the industry. About 2000 of the 4500 affected are in Ontario, all in Toronto.

The Ontario code under the Industrial Standards Act allows a working week of 44 hours, to be cut to 40 hours after the first of the year. Wages range from 38 cents an hour to 75 cents an hour for skilled operators, pressers and cutters, until the first of the year. After that time wages will be raised to 42-cent and 80-cent limits.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's the Way It Goes*

By LE PELLEY

I'M GLAD YOUR MOTHER LET YOU SPEND THE NIGHT WITH ME
SHH—GO TO SLEEP!
I CAN'T SEEM TO
WELL, TRY
I'VE BEEN TRYING TO GO TO SLEEP FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES
WELL, THEN, JUST TRY TO STAY AWAKE FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES
BZZZZZZ
BZZZZ

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So Far, So Good*

By CARMACK

The Gloom Chasers were all for having a bone-gnawing festival and they wanted it to start right away—
But I asked them to wait until it was about time for school to let out, and to have it on my lawn—
Then I told them why—The Boss thinks all the Gloom Chasers' bones I'm taking care of belong to me, I said, and he's been cutting down on my supply of bones ever since he found out about them.
Well, sir, everything worked out perfectly—The Boss came along just at the right moment and if he's as smart as I think he is, he knows now that all those bones weren't just for me!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Nations Search for Peace

5. Where Fireproofing Begins

WHERE should the nations begin in the effort to prevent those international fires we call war? So far in this discussion we have agreed that putting out a blaze already flaring up, as the Geneva hose company is now trying to do, is only half, and probably the lesser half, of the effort to obtain security and peace. Removing causes of war must go side by side with the curbing of warmakers. While the militant incendiarism of incited *desire* must be restrained, there is also ample opportunity for removing combustible materials in the form of actual economic *need*. Where should this fireproofing begin?

In our last discussion we found that in the present case, the hope of finding room for her stimulated population expansion was an unlikely or a mistaken cause for Italy's attempted conquest of Ethiopia.

Nor is it likely that Italy can capture in east Africa supplies of raw materials sufficient to justify, even from her own economic standpoint, a costly war. The more we examine the real economic causes behind nationalistic expansionism, the more we are likely to find that it is the setting up of economic barriers which has made such countries as Italy, Germany and Japan feel deprived and mistreated. Raw materials are notably scarce in those countries. But actual possession of the source of raw materials is not, or should not be, essential to their enjoyment. Most of the countries producing raw materials, such as the coal, cotton, iron and oil that Italy wants, are seeking to get rid of surpluses. The trouble is they won't take the payment Italy offers—her own fruit, olive oil, silk and manufactured goods. They put up tariff walls to keep them out.

One reason we have war is that the nations have been carrying on economic strife. In the application of sanctions to Italy the League of Nations is merely using in the cause of peace the same type of weapon all the nations have been wielding with increasing brutality since the World War. This temporary application of economic force by Geneva is justified on the basis of police action. But it might never have been necessary had not all the nations been engaged in trade wars whose weapons are embargoes, quotas, tariffs, depreciated currencies, export subsidies, and other supposedly civilized but dangerous instruments.

In this warfare the nations without supplies of essential materials within their borders have felt particularly vulnerable. It may be that such "have-not" countries will never feel secure or be sure of obtaining raw materials so long as they have to rely on the nations controlling the sources to trade. There probably will be continued demand for sharing of wealth by actual territorial changes. But such demands would be greatly weakened were the artificial barriers to trade removed.

Grave obstacles of tradition and of national emotions, to say nothing of economic difficulties, stand in the way of territorial transfers. They are so great that we cannot expect much from transfers until the nations learn that even such sacrifices may be better than war. Even purchases of territory are becoming rare. The most practicable way to remove those combustible economic hungers that may cause war is to make the riches of all nations more readily available through trade.

Nations which possess the sources of raw materials—Great Britain and the United States are the greatest of the "haves"—should take active steps, not to surrender supplies under threat of war, but to open up fair opportunities for the "have-nots" to obtain them in trade.

The third of President Wilson's Fourteen Points provided for "the removal so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace." One of the main objectives of the mandate system was to insure free access to materials in the mandated territories. At Geneva in 1927 the nations agreed trade barriers should be lowered.

But none of these hopes has been fulfilled. Indeed in the last few years even Britain, under empire preference and new tariffs, has raised more barriers. Secretary Hull and Premier King are now trying to open some channels through the wall between Canada and the United States by reciprocity treaties.

Here is the place to begin fireproofing. And all who want to prevent as well as fight the fires of war will lend a hand in all such efforts.

What *Do* They Want?

AT LEAST two newspapers of critical tendencies toward the Roosevelt regime have played up prominently an account of intimate and searching questions which investigators for the Resettlement Administration ask applicants for homesteads in the projected co-operative communities. The feeling apparently is that this reflects in some way upon the altruism and solicitude for the downtrodden that are supposed to motivate the undertaking.

These and other critics, on the other hand, have flailed the Federal Relief Administration and its local corresponding units for allegedly pouring out taxpayers' cash to the worthless and undeserving. They have also taken pains to chronicle the difficulties and failings of efforts to help people work out their own salvation as at Reedsville and in the Matanuska Valley.

It might be noted that the resettlement projects in particular are efforts to help people who when rightly placed can be expected to support themselves, repay their obligation and get along well in the communities so formed. Hence it is of some consequence whether families have handicaps or peculiarities that make them a subject for more direct relief if any, or that would expose the plans to new charges of impracticalism.

Undoubtedly many mistakes have been made, some of them grave, both in relief and in rural rehabilitation. But double-barreled and crossfire criticism which snipes at the social workers and planners whichever way they jump gives rise to two questions: Is the objection really that the opponents do not want anything done by the Government for the unfortunate and underprivileged? Or is it that they do not like to see these things done by someone else instead of themselves? If neither of these, then it would seem reasonable for the critics to say more clearly what they think should be done.

The Contemporary Past

WHY should the twentieth century concern itself with uncivilized antiquity? Many people ask themselves that question as they contemplate the ever-increasing interest Britain is taking in archeological investigation. This last year excavations have proceeded all over the country, but notably, perhaps, in Essex and in Wessex. And the ready sale of the publications of the Ordnance Survey maps and pamphlets dealing with archeological discovery shows that there is an eager public for the results of these excavations.

Probably the most remarkable achievement of the Ordnance Survey, a unique institution, is its recent publication of the first authoritative map of early Anglo-Saxon England, heretofore an almost indecipherable book. After immense labors, and careful examination of casual passages in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, the Annals of Wales, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and other ancient works, amplified and confirmed by archeological investigation, a map has at last been compiled which shows how England was topographically and socially organized at that period.

What precisely at this juncture of time is the significance of work like this? It is at least a consequence of one of men's most admirable characteristics—the disinterested love of knowledge for its own sake. And it is impossible to tell when it may not become of great practical importance. Before the French Revolution, legends of ancient Rome wielded a tremendous influence upon the development of political thought; and certain conceptions about Nordic prehistory are said to be not without influence in Germany today. One can never be sure that ideas about the long-vanished past may not spring suddenly into a key position; such work as that represented by the map of Anglo-Saxon England helps to ensure that these ideas shall at least be accurate.

A Slogan to End Slogans

A FAN may stir a spark into a consuming fire or lull a person to sleep. Moreover, it may do both these things at the same time.

These reflections are aroused by the recent assertion of Dr. Alfred Adler of Vienna, a psychologist of note, that metaphors fan the flames of war. Metaphor is probably just a psychologist's longer word for slogan, for Dr. Adler cites such familiar catch phrases as the "bulwark of civilization" (the home army) and the "destroyer of democracy" (the other nation's army).

Slogans or metaphors, they have a reminiscent ring, a variation of the tune "Making the world safe for democracy," and that sturdy refrain, "The war to end war." Anyway, Dr. Adler's shrewd observations make rather uncomfortable reading for those who remember how the slogans current during the years 1914-1918 fanned national prejudices and passions into flame and put reason and judgment to sleep. He says:

> Metaphors are used to arouse. Heroic words are uttered. By means of propaganda, the people come to believe theirs is a religious or a cultural mission.

He might have added that there is a marching music that leads on to mesmerism.

Slogans, of course, are not confined to war times. They have their little day in trade. "America First;" "Buy British;" "Keep Your Dollars at Home." Their day is little because their source rises in self-centeredness induced largely by fear. In times of national crisis a slogan to end slogans might be useful. With fewer fans individuals and nations could think more and shout less. The one comforting thing about the sleep induced by slogans is that it seldom lasts long. The quick and devastating effect which usually follows acts like a shower of iced water on a slumberer.

Barbusse's Stalin

Book News of the Day

"A NEW world seen through one man," is the subtitle of STALIN, by Henri Barbusse. (London: John Lane. The Bodley Head. 12s. 6d.; New York: Macmillan. $3.50); and the reader may wonder whether the "one man" is Stalin or M. Barbusse himself. M. Barbusse was an intensely personal writer. His vivid, impressionistic style is known to the world through his great war novel, "Le Feu." He was not so much interested in facts as such as in the story they can be made to tell for the benefit of mankind. He is, in short, a prophet or—to use a more modern word—a propagandist.

* * *

Every prophet must, however, find a peg on which to hang his discourse. M. Barbusse has chosen Stalin; and, in the first few chapters, he sticks more or less faithfully to his theme. We get a picturesque account of Stalin's childhood in the Caucasus, of his "conversion" in the seminary to the teachings of Karl Marx and of the beginnings of his revolutionary career. This brings us to the war period, which Stalin spent as a political exile in Siberia, and of which no detailed record has ever been given.

Thereafter, M. Barbusse ignores the divergence between Lenin and Stalin in April, 1917, when the latter, in company with the majority of the party, opposed Lenin's policy of working for the immediate overthrow of the Provincial Government. He assigns Stalin a "decisive role" in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, of which there is not a scrap of evidence worth the name; and he exaggerates the part taken by Stalin in the Civil War, during which (if we are to believe M. Barbusse) he was principally occupied in putting right Trotzky's blunders.

* * *

He devotes the rest of the book to praise of the Soviet Union, with interludes of savage invective against the capitalist world and all its works. As so often happens, the invective (though it loses something by the translation of M. Barbusse's limpid French into relatively clumsy English) is both more sparkling and more convincing than the rhapsody. Mussolini, Hitler and Trotzky are the three chief demons of M. Barbusse's mythology. But other bourgeois politicians and lesser Trotzkyists, or ex-Trotzkyists like Kamenev, Zinoviev and Radek, do not escape. The book ends with a sort of mystical invocation of the tomb of Lenin, who, "although you do not know him, knows you and is thinking of you."

Perhaps the publishers are right to warn the reader on the dust cover that, title notwithstanding, "this is not a biography of Stalin."

Time to Shake Him Loose

"Balance Sheets Won't Tell"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellent analysis of the present economic crisis in your editorial "Balance Sheets Won't Tell," calls for commendation.

We have unquestionably arrived at a normal state, under the present system. This normal state is not, however, that of the late 20's when apparently everything was on the upgrade (although even then from a million to a million and a half people were unemployed), but is the normal state of the post depression period. The normal state is business as usual, profits increasing and 10,000,000 American unemployed and existing on a demoralizing dole or on makeshift work at low wages. This will continue to be the normal state only until engineers and technicians produce more machines to put more men out of work. This normal condition is not static but constantly changing. A year from today probably a million more men will be out of work and existing on charity, not because anyone wants it that way but because it is the inevitable outcome of a system that has as its only goal the production of things for profit.

Unemployment due, as you say, to efficiency or the machine, if you please, is under a condition of constant accretion until it arrives at a point where those who are employed can no longer take care of those who are unemployed. The very lack of buying power which comes about because of unemployment is a very potent reason why the system cannot last much longer. And why should it? One of these days in the not distant future, we will wake up. Then we will see all around us the beauty, abundance and security that can be ours simply for the taking.

The logical conclusion to your editorial should be that inasmuch as production for profit has permanently placed more than 10,000,000 on the unemployed list, we should immediately change the system and commence to produce for use. The machine is now owned and controlled by people who use it only for production of profit. We should acquire the machine, own it and control it ourselves and produce for use the unlimited abundance that is possible.

Will anyone be deprived of any good thing by reason of such a change? Recent exhaustive studies definitely establish the fact that we can by democratic processes inaugurate a planning economy that will permit everyone to work at constructive tasks during the so-called productive years and be assured of an income for all time of an abundance that is now only possible to the favored few. (See Harold Loeb's "Chart of Plenty," Viking Press). The inauguration of such a system would mean that everyone would have an important part to play in the industrial republic, that long and arduous hours of labor would not be necessary and that everyone would be economically secure for all time. Only by this system can the machine be used to bless all mankind when it now functions in exactly the opposite way.

Denver, Colo. FRANKLIN P. WOOD

What Is Air Conditioning?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an issue of your valued publication appeared a news item entitled, "Iowa Farmer Builds Air Conditioned Home." The general description of the air conditioning system in this house would indicate that your publication is referring to air conditioning in exactly the same careless fashion that will in a short time, if it has not already done so, make it almost impossible for those of us who are engaged in the business of ventilating and air conditioning to present our claims in an honest and truthful fashion.

No system can be truthfully called an air conditioning system unless the air employed is at least, to a large degree, recirculated and the air itself reconditioned for use. The system you describe in your publication is really a very fine method of ventilating an establishment and should give beneficial results.

Many unscrupulous manufacturers are deliberately deceiving the public by referring to air circulating and ventilating equipment as being air conditioning equipment. We know of several instances in the general vicinity of Philadelphia where builders have constructed operation developments and have installed mechanical hot air systems, but are advertising the property as being "air conditioned." An air refrigerated system which merely circulates and passes air over cold coils is no more a conditioning system than a mechanical heating system that does not wash or otherwise treat the air for purifying purposes.

We should suggest that the words "air conditioning" be employed only in cases where the system complies with the definition of the word as accepted by the technical field (American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers) in which it is compulsory for air to be treated in at least three of the six principal ways before a system can be called an air-conditioning system. F. G. VOLZ

Philadelphia (Penna.)

Dictaphone and Dictograph

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article appears in your publication under the heading, "Dictaphone—Grant Says One Found in Curley Home." The term "Dictaphone" is the registered trade mark of Dictaphone Corporation, makers of commercial dictating machines consisting of a phonographic recorder and reproducer for use in recording dictation. On the other hand, there are devices which are used to secure evidence and which operate by means of secret attachments having sound magnifiers, permitting the listener to overhear a conversation. One such device is sold under the name of "Dictograph." This instrument, however, is a listening-in device and no recording is made. However, the commercial use of Dictaphone dictating machines in business and the use of evidence-collecting apparatus differ widely.

New York, N. Y. RICHARD T. HARRIS

North . . South . . East . . West

A Pleasant Prospect Ahead

By Frank L. Perrin

EN ROUTE TO THE SOUTHWEST

TO THE confirmed office worker whose routine varies but slightly with the fleeting days and weeks and months, there comes, as he closes his desk and fares forth along familiar or unfamiliar roadways, something like a sense of new adventure. And yet thus far on my way I am retracing routes often traveled, in country that I have crossed and recrossed scores of times in my journeyings east and west and north and south. Even the people at the railway stations where our train halts as it hastens westward and southward toward the metropolis of the rich Mississippi Valley do not seem like strangers. It is, perhaps, because I know their language and their ways, their hopes and fears and desires. I lived among them and their kindred during impressionable years and through times in some ways as troublous and trying as those which all have experienced more recently.

I have promised myself this journey of friendly contact for two or three years. In St. Louis, in Kansas City, in the thriving towns of the prairie states of Kansas and Oklahoma, and in Texas and elsewhere there are friends and confidants who will, I know, tell me the true story of the progress that is being made in the effort to bring a fuller measure of happiness and substantial prosperity. They will not undertake to make me believe that there have been no disappointments, no temporary failures, no discouragements. These we all experience in the march. But these are not the things they will talk most about.

* * *

The men and women of the great central areas of the United States do not entertain or indulge in temperamental doldrums which weight down and depress those less philosophical and sturdy than themselves. First of all, they are inured to such hardships as are intolerable to those less experienced and less courageous. We are but a generation removed from the pioneer age in the country which I am now crossing. The memory of the vicissitudes of those prairie days and events ushered in by the covered-wagon immigrants from York State, Maryland, and New England, is still more than mere tradition. The sons and daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of the pioneers cherish the heritage which ennobles them and sustains them in any time of doubt or need.

Our neighbors, we find, are not a restless or an overly inquisitive people. To many of them the Atlantic coast states are still an undiscovered country. Their eyes, turned toward the west, rest on the horizons bordered by the foothills of the Rockies and the blue-black vistas of the Great Lakes. Our railway train stopped, an hour ago, at a division point a little east of Cleveland. There a brakeman-flagman took the place of the one who had guarded the rear end of the Pullman during the night. I inquired, casually, regarding a small city we had passed through an hour earlier, only to discover that the man who had traveled daily for thirty years between Cleveland and Indianapolis had never been east of the division point where he came aboard.

* * *

There is a completeness which is at once appreciated and realized in this inner empire. The brakeman, even though he might have traveled far either east or west, or north or south, by exchanging "runs" with his fellow workmen, or freely as the "guest" of his employing road, had not been inquisitive enough to seek such adventure. He is not an exception to a quite general rule. More and more the open road attracts the automobile tourist and the bus rider, it is true. But the horizons of the Middle West do not broaden perceptibly. Home is still attractive to those who make it and love it.

My immediate forebears traversed much of the country through which our train traveled today some years before the railroads had been projected thus far west. The settlers on the Illinois prairies were using brush and cornstalks for fuel. Beneath their fields and dooryards lay, still undiscovered, millions of tons of bituminous coal. East and south, buried pools of petroleum waited to be disturbed by exploring drills and pumps. They saw only the rich soil about them in which a furrow a mile long could be run without striking stone or stump, and springs and rivers of water in the wilderness. This was their new empire. There were riches, even then, to spare.

By industry and thrift they have added to this natural wealth a hundredfold. They are happy and content, and measurably prosperous. Such a people cannot be easily swayed or influenced. The vagaries of politicians and the alarums of malcontents do not disturb them.

The Wide Horizon

Central American Contrasts

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

GUATEMALA CITY

THE traveler who dips down from the clouds to visit all five of the Central American nations and who spends several days in each capital only to fly on, soon gets into the habit of comparing place with place and capital with capital. San José, the capital of Costa Rica, does not surprise him very much because it has been pretty well advertised. But he is astonished to see how really primitive Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, remains though he soon learns that part of its primitiveness is blamed on the earthquake which destroyed much of the city in 1931. He finds Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, a quaint old Spanish city sitting uncomfortably in the mountains and with little of much interest from a touristic point of view.

As soon as he lands in San Salvador, the capital of El Salvador, the story changes and he finds beautifully paved streets, fine stores and shops, attractive parks and theaters and a busy modern civilized life which he hardly expected. But probably Guatemala City will surprise him most. For this is a large modern city reminiscent of some of South America's finest show places where almost everything seems to be up-to-date and efficiently managed. There are some buildings of colonial style, but they stand out because of their great size. One has a feeling of spaciousness in Guatemala City. Its streets are wide and its plazas seem enormous.

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But the country offers contrasts which are so typical of Central America and Latin America as a whole. If Guatemala City is Euro-American in culture and life, Antigua, the old colonial capital of the Captaincy General, and only a few hours by car from the modern capital is Spanish and colonial in architecture, in the narrowness of its streets and in the character of its life. There may be seen not merely ruins of great colonial administrative and religious buildings, but many palaces still standing as they did before independence in 1821. And one notices that the Indians of Antigua dress differently from those one sees pattering around the streets of the new capital.

Guatemala, in spite of its Euro-American façade, is still an Indian country and for that reason perhaps one of the most colorful in all Central America. Here the republic still has to come for the Indian. In many places they live exactly as they did in colonial or pre-colonial times, and a short drive from Antigua to Chichicastenango will carry the traveler not many hours from Guatemala City but many hundred years back from the present.

Here he will see in the markets Indians in still different costumes from those he noticed in Guatemala City and Antigua, and many customs which have remained unaltered for centuries. The Maya-Quiche Indians, some bilingual and others who speak only their native tongues, are an interesting people. Their bright red dresses and ponchos are made only more colorful by the sunshiny babies they carry strapped to their backs.

* * *

Some day either an Indian or someone dressed like an Indian is going to turn the tables on the tourists who pour into these interior towns every Tuesday "when the steamer comes in." As they debouch from their trains they swing their cameras into place and no matter what the Indians may be doing they seek to force, cajole, or bribe them into posing for a picture. Sometimes the Indian is compensated by a coin which he cannot use until he has accumulated enough so he can exchange them for a coin of his own nation. The least the tourist should do is to buy some of the goods which the Indian has brought from far. Poetic justice will be served some day when the Indians offer the tourist 10 centavos to pose for them. In all truth some travelers from the North in tropical countries look just as queer and funny as any Indian. They think all rules of dress and behavior are off when they come to these "backward" nations.

In both El Salvador and Guatemala there are dictatorships. That of Guatemala is an efficient dictatorship which has done much for the nation economically but which has sought to "keep the Indian in his place." And that place is out of the picture, because the white Guatemalans are ashamed of their Indian population and its backwardness.

They also fear that the Indian may become imbued with the ideas and ideals of the Mexican Indian, and every obstacle possible is raised to bar the entrance of agitators or intercourse between the Indians of Mexico and those of Guatemala. That is the one thing which mars one's visit to Guatemala. These attractive looking Indians, one realizes, are still in the colonial period; for them freedom has still to come.